



Conversational

ARABIC

in 7 Days

- Develop your confidence with interactive exercises
- More than 750 key phrases for all travel situations
- Organized for quick and easy reference on the go

*Master Language Survival Skills
in Just One Week!*

Samy Abu-Taleb

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ARABIC

in 7 Days

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Samy Abu-Taleb

McGraw-Hill

New York Chicago San Francisco Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City
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INTRODUCTION

Arabic in a Week is a short course which will equip you to deal with everyday situations when you visit any of the Arab countries: introducing yourself, asking for directions, booking accommodation, changing money, shopping, eating out, using the phone, using public transport and so on.

The course is divided into 7 units, each corresponding to a day of the week. Different topics are introduced in each unit to illustrate basic Arabic which can be used by tourists or business people during a short stay in an Arabic speaking country. Each unit includes short introductions to the topics covered, dialogues in everyday situations, lists of key words and phrases with their English equivalent, essential grammatical explanations, and exercises for practising spoken Arabic.

A key to exercises is given at the back of this book. English-Arabic vocabulary is listed under topic headings pp. 79-85 followed by an Arabic-English Vocabulary starting on p. 86.

What kind of Arabic?

There are two main varieties of Arabic: literary and colloquial. Literary Arabic is more formal. In its written form, it is used in official documents, newspapers, books, and formal letters. In its spoken form, it is used in public speeches, religious sermons, radio and television news bulletins and documentary programmes. Literary Arabic is standard and is used and understood by educated people in all the Arab countries. A table of the Arab countries is given on p. 91.

Colloquial Arabic is the spoken variety used for everyday purposes: at home, in the shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment. Due to the vast area of the Arab world, colloquial Arabic varies from country to country. Nevertheless, the dialect used in Cairo (the capital of Egypt) is recognised and understood almost everywhere in the Arab world. It is known as Cairene or Egyptian Arabic. Almost everyone in the Arab world is exposed to Egyptian Arabic as a result of listening to Egyptian radio programmes, importing Egyptian television programmes, videos and films and buying cassettes and records of Egyptian popular songs. In addition, millions of Egyptians travel to other Arab countries and millions of Arabs from other countries travel to Egypt for business, education and holidays.

The Arabic taught in this book is Egyptian Arabic. Some words and phrases which are used in non-Egyptian Arabic are also included wherever appropriate.

Pronunciation

Most of the sounds of Arabic are similar to the sounds of English. Only six or seven might be unfamiliar to English speakers. Arabic has its own alphabet of 29 letters, and is usually written from right to left in its own script (see p. 92).

INTRODUCTION

In this book, however, Arabic sounds are represented by English letters, and written from left to right. Some English capital letters are used to represent certain Arabic sounds different from those represented by the corresponding small letters.

Some key words which visitors to Arab countries might need to recognise on signs or notice-boards are also written in Arabic and are introduced in the relevant chapters of the book.

The sounds of Arabic are divided into vowels and consonants. **Vowels** are either short or long.

Short vowels

- a** as in about, postman, e.g. *samak* (fish)
- i** as in bit, his, e.g. *bint* (girl)
- u** as in put, foot, e.g. *ruzz* (rice)

Long vowels

- aa** as in hand, e.g. *salaam* (peace)
- ee** as in feed, e.g. *sheek* (cheque)
- ou** as in dome, e.g. *youn* (day)
- oo** as in room, e.g. *lamoon* (lemon)
- ei** as in name, e.g. *beit* (house)

Note: **a** and **aa** are both influenced by certain consonants near them. The word *baTT*, for example, is pronounced like the English *but*, because of the **T** sound. The **aa** in the word *DaabiT* is pronounced like the *a* in *calm*, because of the **D** sound.

Consonants

The following Arabic consonants are similar to English ones.

b	<i>book</i>	g	<i>game</i>	l	<i>look</i>
d	<i>day</i>	h	<i>home</i>	m	<i>man</i>
f	<i>fun</i>	k	<i>king</i>	n	<i>noon</i>
r	<i>room</i> (r is always pronounced in Arabic regardless of its position in the word.)				
s	<i>say</i>	t	<i>ten</i>	y	<i>yes</i>
sh	<i>shine</i>	w	<i>well</i>	z	<i>zero</i>

Please note that there are no **p** or **v** sounds in Arabic. Small **p** is usually replaced by **b** as in *bansyoun* for *pension*, and **v** is replaced by **f** as in *karnafaal* for *carnival*.

The Arabic consonants represented by the capital letters **S, D, T, Z** are vocal versions of **s, d, t, z**. You need to open your mouth as if you are saying *aah* and make the sound at the back of your mouth.

- S** *SabaaH* = morning
- D** *beiD* = eggs

- T** *Tayyib* = O.K.
- Z** *Zareef* = charming

This sound is usually called a glottal stop. It is similar to the sound produced if you try to say *butter* or *bottle* without the **tt**, as in *Cockney*.

yum litnein/Monday

Bill: 'ishshunaT ahih.
 Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu, 'ilcarabiyya fil maw'af.
 Catherine: shukran, huwwal huteil biceed?
 Nadya: la' ilhuteil 'urayyib, mish biceed, laakin ishshunaT ti'eela.
 Bill: 'aywa. 'ishshunaT ti'eela giddan.
 Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

SabaaH ilkheir	Good morning
'ana Bill Taylor	I am Bill Taylor
wi di zmilti/zugti	and this is my colleague/wife
'ahlan wa sahlān	Hello
furSa saʿeeda	pleased to meet you
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa?	Was the flight good?
'aywa	Yes
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa giddan	the flight was very good
'ishshunaT fein?	Where are the suitcases?
'ishshunaT ahih	The suitcases are here
Tayyib	All right, O.K.
itfaDDalu	Let's go
'ilcarabiyya fil maw'af	The car is in the car park
shukran	Thank you
huwwal huteil biceed?	Is the hotel far away?
la' ilhuteil 'urayyib	No, the hotel is nearby
mish biceed	not far
laakin	but
'ishshunaT ti'eela	the suitcases are heavy

Introductions

In Arab countries people usually shake hands when they meet and when they say goodbye.

'ana Bill	I am Bill
wi di zmilti (zimilti)	and this is my (female) colleague
wi da zmileeli (zimeeli)	and this is my (male) colleague
wi di zugti	and this is my wife
wi da zougi	and this is my husband

Greetings

SabaaH ilkheir/innoor	good morning.
masaa' ilkheir/innoor	good afternoon/evening
ahlan wa sahlān	Hello/How do you do?
ahlan	Hello/How do you do?
marHab/marHaba	Hello/How do you do?
furSa saʿeeda	Pleased to meet you.

SabaaH innoor and masaa'innoor mean 'Good morning' and 'Good evening' respectively but they are normally used as responses rather than to initiate greetings.

yum litnein/Monday

Polite expressions

Tayyib
itfaDDalu
shukran
min faDlak/faDlik
'aywa
la'

Well! All right
let's go/after you (pl.)
thanks/thank you
please (m./f.)
yes
no

itfaDDalu is used in many situations and can also mean 'please go ahead' or 'here you are'.

Other useful expressions

irriHla kaanit?
kwayyis/kwayyisa
kwayyis giddan
fein .. ?

The flight was . . ./Was the flight . . ?
good, fine (m./f.)
very good
Where is/are . . ?

the way it works

Masculine and feminine

Words in Arabic are classified as nouns, verbs or prepositions. Nouns and verbs have masculine and feminine forms. In colloquial Arabic some nouns can be made feminine by adding the sound **a** to the end of the masculine form.

Examples

Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
zimeel	zimeela	colleague (noun)
zoug	zouga	spouse (noun)
kwayyis	kwayyisa	good (adj.)
saceed	saceeda	pleased/happy (adj.)

Verbs have masculine and feminine forms for the singular, but only one form for the plural.

Examples

kaan	he was (m. sing.)	kaanu	they were (m. and f. pl.)
kaanit	she was (f. pl.)		

The definite article

il is the definite article in Arabic, like 'the' in English. The l sound in il disappears in some cases, and the first letter in the word is doubled instead.

Examples

huteil	hotel	ilhuteil	the hotel
carabiyya	car	ilcarabiyya	the car

youm litnein/Monday

maw'af	car park	ilmaw'af	the car park
riHla	flight	irriHla	the flight
shunaT	suitcases	ishshunaT	the suitcases

I am . . . and This is . . .

The Arabic for 'I am Bill' is **'ana Bill** (I/me Bill). The equivalent of the verb to be (am, is, are) in Arabic is not used in such structures as I am, he is, they are, this is, that is, etc. More examples are given below with their English translation.

'ana Bill	I Bill	I am Bill
'ana Catherine	I Catherine	I am Catherine
da zmeeli	This my colleague	This is my colleague (he)
di zugti	This my wife	This is my wife (she)
ilcarabiyya fil maw'af	The car in the car park	The car is in the car park (it)
ishshunaT ti'eela	The suitcases heavy	The suitcases are heavy (they)

My

To say 'my' in Arabic you add i sound at the end of the noun, whether it is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. But when the noun has a feminine ending with an a sound, the pronunciation of the word changes and ti replaces the a.

Examples

zoug	husband	zougi	my husband
zouga	wife	zugti	my wife
zimeel	colleague	zimeeli	my colleague (m.)
zimeela	colleague	zimulti	my colleague (f.)
shunaT	suitcases	shunaTi	my suitcases
carabiyya	car	carabiyyiti	my car

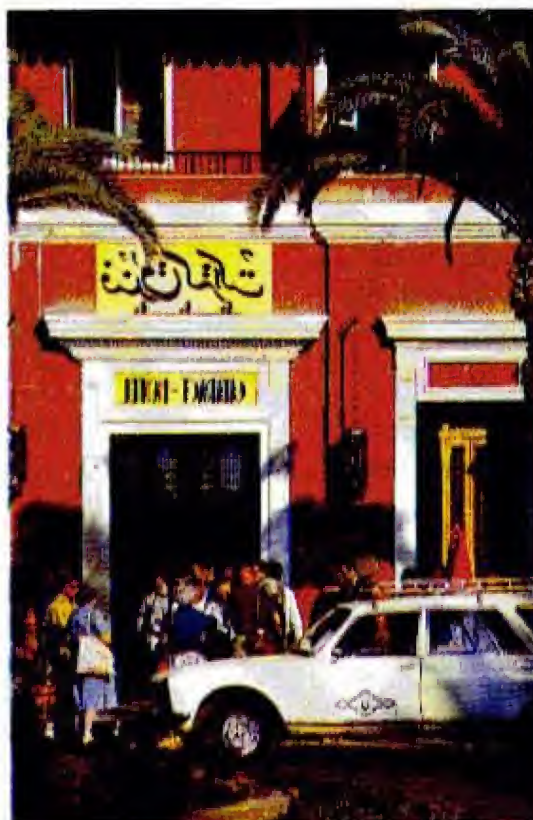
things to do

1.1 Say the following in Arabic.

- 1 Hello!
- 2 Pleased to meet you.
- 3 I am Sally.
- 4 This is my colleague Tom.
- 5 I am Ahmad.
- 6 This is my wife Nadya.
- 7 Was the flight all right?
- 8 Yes, it was a very good flight.
- 9 Where is the car?
- 10 The car is in the car park.

BOOKING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation There are two main types of accommodation for people on holidays or business for a short period: hotels with star rating, and boarding houses called **bansyoun**. Guests in both types are always asked to fill in registration forms on arrival, giving passport details. There are also Youth Hostels in the big cities like Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor and Aswan.



Look for the following signs

Hotel
Boarding House/Pension
Youth Hostel
Reception

funduq
bansyoun
beit shabaab
'istiqaal

فندق
بنسيون
بيت شباب
استقبال

Prices are fixed in hotels and Youth Hostels, but subject to negotiation in boarding houses.

'ana eandi Hagz/I have a reservation

Catherine: masaa' ilkheir.
Receptionist: masaa' innoor, ayyi khidma?
Catherine: 'ana eandi Hagz hina.
Receptionist: 'il'ism min faDlik?
Catherine: 'ana 'ismi Catherine Evans.
Receptionist: kaam leila?
Catherine: talat layaali.
Receptionist: 'aywa feeh Hagz bismik.

Catherine: **feeh Hammaam wi tilifoun fil 'ouDa?**
 Receptionist: **'aywa feeh, 'ouDa nimra khamisa, bi Hammaam wi tilifoun.**
 Catherine: **shukran.**
 Receptionist: **'ilmuftaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDali.**
 Catherine: **shukran, tiSbaH eala kheir.**

Words and phrases from the dialogue

'ayyi khidma
 'ana candi Hagz hina
 'il'ism. min faDlik
 'ana 'ismi
 kaam leila?
 talat layaali
 feeh Hagz bismik
 feeh Hammaam
 wi tilifoun
 fil 'ouDa?
 'ouDa nimra khamisa
 bi Hammaam wi tilifoun
 'ilmuftaaH ahuh
 tiSbaH eala kheir

What can I do for you?
 I have a reservation here
 What is the name, please?
 My name is
 How many nights?
 3 nights
 There is a reservation in your name
 Is there a bathroom
 and a telephone
 in the room?
 Room No. 5
 with bathroom and telephone
 Here is the key
 Good night

**candak 'ouDa faDya?/Do you have
 a vacant room?**



Bill: **massa' ilkheir.**
 Receptionist: **masaa' innoor, 'ayyi khidma?**
 Bill: **candak 'ouDa faDya min faDlak?**
 Receptionist: **kaam leila?**
 Bill: **'arbae layaali min faDlak.**
 Receptionist: **'aywa candi.**
 Bill: **'ana caayiz 'ouDa-b Hammaam wi tilifoun. bi kaam?**
 Receptionist: **bikhamseen gineih fil youm, bil fiTaar.**
 Bill: **Tayyib, kwayyis.**
 Receptionist: **'ouDa nimra talaata. ilmufaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDal.**
 Bill: **shukran, 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?**
 Receptionist: **'ilfiTaar issaaca sabaa.**
 Bill: **Tayyib tiSbaH eala kheir.**

yoom litnein/Monday

Words and phrases from the dialogue

'aadaak 'ouDa faDya	do you have a vacant room?
'aaba layaali	4 nights
'aadi	I have
'ana faayiz	I would like (want)
'ouDa-b Hammam	a room with ensuite bathroom
'a kaam?	what is the price?
'akhamseen gineih	50 pounds
'il yoom	per day
'il fiTaar	including breakfast
'omra talaata	number 3
'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?	what time is breakfast?
'ilfiTaar issaaca sabaa	breakfast is at 7 o'clock

Polite expressions

'ayyi khudma?	what can I do for you?
'aahH cala kheir	good night (to a male)
'aahHi cala kheir	good night (to a female)
'aahHu cala kheir	good night (to more than one, male or female)
'itaDDal/'itfaDDali	here you are (m./f.)

Other useful words and phrases

'ouDa bisreer waaHid	a single room
'ouDa bisrirein (Dabil)	a twin bedroom (double)
'ouDa-b dushsh	a room with a shower
'ilkaam shakhS?	for how many persons?
'ilmaTeam	the restaurant
'hinaak	there
'ilshakhS waaHid	for one person (single)
'mumkin tiktib/tiktibi	Would you like to write (m./f.)
'ilHisaab (ilfatoora)?	the bill?
'mumkin 'ashoof?	can I see?
'ilgawaaz/ilbasbour	the passport

the way it works

Personal pronouns

'ana = I	'iHna = we
'inta = you (m.)	'intu = you (pl.)
'inti = you (f.)	humma = they
huwwa = he	
hiyya = she	

yum litnein/Monday

I have, you have, he has, etc.

To say 'I have' in Arabic you add the relevant end pronoun to the word **cand** which means 'possess', as in column 1 below. Personal pronouns can also be used, as in column 2.

candi	'ana candi	I have
candak	'inta candak	you have (m. s.)
candik	'inti candik	you have (f. s.)
candu	huwwa candu	he (it) has
candaha	hiyya candaha	she (it) has
candina	'ihna candina	we have
canduku	'intu canduku	you have (pl.)
canduhum	humma canduhum	they have

Examples

candak Hagz?	do you have a reservation?
'aywa candi Hagz	yes, I have a reservation
candina Hagz	We have a reservation

Possessive pronouns

To say 'my/your/his', etc. in Arabic, you add the relevant ending to the noun:

Masculine nouns

Arabic	English
ismi	my name
ismak	your name (m. s.)
ismik	your name (f. s.)
ismu	his (its) name
ismaha	her (its) name

Feminine nouns

Arabic	English
zugti	my wife
zugtak	your wife (m. s.)
zimiltik	your colleague (f. s.)
zugtu	his wife
zimilitha	her colleague

The preposition bi

The Arabic preposition **bi** is mostly used to mean 'with' as in **bi Hammaam** (with bathroom). It also means 'in' as in **bismi** (in my name), or 'for' as in **bi kaam** (for how much). **bi** loses the **i** sound when it is followed or preceded by a vowel.

Examples

'ouDa-b Hammaam	room with a bathroom
'ouDa-b dushsh	room with a shower
bil fiTaar	with (including) breakfast
'ilHagz bismi	the reservation is in my name
Hagz bism Bill Taylor	reservation in Bill Taylor's name
bi kaam il'ouDa?	(for) how much is the room?
bi khamseen gineih fil leila	(for) fifty pounds per night

youm litnein/Monday

Numerals 1-10

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 1-10 in colloquial Arabic. One form is used for numbering, telling the time, ordering food or drinks, and talking about money (1), and the other form is used for counting objects or people (2).

(1)	Meaning	(2)
waaHid/waHda	1. one m/f	waaHid/waHda
itnein	2. two	itnein
talaata	3. three	talat
arba'a	4. four	arba'
khamisa	5. five	khamas
sitta	6. six	sitt
saba'a	7. seven	saba'
tamanyia	8. eight	taman
timna	9. nine	tisa'
ashara	10. ten	ashar

Examples

omra talaata	No. 3	talat layaali	3 nights
omra khamisa	No. 5	arba' layaali	4 nights
omra sitta	6 o'clock	sitt shunaT	6 suitcases

From 11 onwards, one form of cardinal numbers is used for all purposes.

More will be said about numerals later.

A list of cardinal and ordinal numbers is given in the vocabulary at the end of this book, p. 79.

things to do

1.2 You are Bill Taylor. You are checking in at a hotel in Cairo. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a female receptionist.

- 1 I have a reservation here.
- 2 My name is Bill Taylor.
- 3 I would like a room with a shower, please.
- 4 How much is it per night?
- 5 Where is the restaurant, please?

1.3 You are Fay Wilson. You are booking a room in a hotel. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a male receptionist.

- 1 Do you have a vacant room?
- 2 No, I would like a room with a bathroom.
- 3 Four nights, please.
- 4 Can I have the key, please?
- 5 Where is the room, please?

ORDERING FOOD AND DRINK

ilfiTaar fil huteil/ Breakfast at the hotel

Mr and Mrs Clark are a middle-aged couple on holiday in Egypt. They are sitting in the hotel restaurant waiting to order their breakfast.



- Waiter: SabaH ilkheir. taklu 'eih yafandim?
Mr Clark: SabaaH ilkheir. candak 'eih?
Waiter: candi fool, wi beiD, wi gibna, wimrabba.
Mrs Clark: 'ana 'aakhud gibna-w beiD. feeh ceish?
Waiter: feeh ceish yamadaam.
Mr Clark: feeh mirabbit 'eih?
Waiter: feeh mirabbit balaH wi-mrabbit teen.
Mr Clark: 'ana 'aakhud fool wi-mrabbit balaH, wi ceish Tabcan.
Waiter: HaaDir yamadaam. tishrabu 'eih? 'ahwa, shaay, caSeer?
Mrs Clark: 'ana 'ashrab shaay bi laban.
Mr Clark: wana 'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban.
Waiter: 'ayyi khidma. 'ouDa nimra kaam?
Mrs Clark: nimra khamisa-w talateen.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

taklu 'eih?
yafandim/yamadaam
candak 'eih?
candi
'ana 'aakhud
feeh ceish?
feeh
Tabcan

What would you like to eat?
Sir/Madam
What have you got?
I have/There is
I'll have
Is there bread?
There is
of course

youm ittalaat/Tuesday

Haal hi yamadaam
tishrabu 'eih?
a hwa ghaay, caSeer?
'aah ashrah (shaay)
ghaay hi laban
'ahwa-b laban
'ayyi khidma.
'aah nimra kaam?

Yes, Madam
What would you like to drink?
Coffee, tea, fruit juice?
I'll have (tea)
tea *with milk*
coffee *with milk*
certainly/at your service
(What) room number?

Polite expressions

'ayyi khidma.
yafandim

winta yafandim
wi HaDritak yafandim
winti ya madaam
wi HaDritik ya madaam

Certainly, at your service.
Sir/Madam is a polite form of address
for men and women.
And you, Sir.
And you, Sir. (more polite)
And you, Madam.
And you, Madam. (more polite)

ya is used before a name or form of address when talking to or calling
someone. Other forms of address for men are: **sayyid**, **beih**, **'ustaaz**,
sheikh. Other forms of address for women are: **sitt**, **haanim**.

Food and drinks

fool

Broad beans cooked in water until soft and brown
and served with oil (or butter) and salt. Also known
as **fool midammis**

beiD
beiDa
qibna
qibna beiDa
qibna roomi
mirabba
mirabbit balaH/teen
'abna

eggs
one egg
cheese
white cheese
romano cheese
jam
date/fig jam
butter

mirabbit farawla
reish
reish baladi
reish feenu
shaay bilaban
'ahwa-b laban
caSeer
strawberry jam
bread
local (flat) bread
french bread
tea with milk
coffee with milk
fruit juice

the way it works

The present tense

Verbs in the present tense with I and you are formed like this:

Person		take	eat	drink
I (m. & f.)	ana	'aakhud	'aakul	'ashrab
You (m.)	inta	taakhud	taakul	tishrab
You (f.)	inti	takhdi	takli	tishrabi
We (m. & f.)	iHna	naakhud	naakul	nishrab
You (pl.)	intu	takhdu	taklu	tishrabu

What would you like to have?

There are three ways of asking this question in Arabic. Like English you can ask:

1. What would you like to have? taakhud 'eih? (m.)
takhdi 'eih (f.)
The answer would be, e.g. 'aakhud shaay (I would like tea) or 'aakhud gibna-w beiD (I would like cheese and eggs).
2. What would you like to eat? taakul 'eih? (m.)
takli 'eih? (f.)
The answer would be, e.g. 'aakul gibna-w beiD (I would like to eat cheese and eggs).
3. What would you like to drink? tishrab 'eih? (m.)
tishrabi 'eih? (f.)
The answer would be, e.g. 'ashrab shaay (I would like to drink tea).

Mirabba and mirabbit

The word **mirabba** means 'jam'. To say a particular kind of jam, such as date jam, you have to use the form **mirabbit** so you have **mirabbit balaH** (date jam), **mirabbit teen** (fig jam), or **mirabbit farawla** (strawberry jam).

Pronunciation of wi and bi

These prepositions lose the sound i when they are used before or after a vowel.

Examples

'aakhud gibna-w beiD	(wi beiD)
nimra khamisa-w talateen	(wi talateen)
'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban	(bi laban)
'aakhud fool wi beiD	I'll take beans and eggs
'aakhud gibna-w beiD	I'll have cheese and eggs
ashrab shaay bi laban	I'll have tea with milk
ashrab ahwa-b laban	I'll have coffee with milk

things to do

2.1 Say the following in Arabic

Ask the waiter

Ask your friend Sarah

Ask your friend Karim

Say

- 1 What have you got?
- 2 What jam have you got?
- 3 Would you like to have tea?
- 4 Would you like to have juice?
- 5 What would you like to eat?
- 6 What would you like to drink?
- 7 I would like to have beans, cheese and date jam.
- 8 I would like to have coffee with milk.

REFRESHMENTS



Tea, coffee, cold drinks and snacks are available in cafés, shops and restaurants, particularly in tourist areas. Cold drinks are available everywhere. There is always a stall round the corner selling fizzy drinks and bottled water, even if there is no café or grocer's nearby.

Bill and Catherine stop at a café in **khaan ilkhali** for refreshments.

fil 'ahwa/At the café

Bill:	massa' ilkheir.
Walter:	masaa' innoor. 'ahlan wasahlan.
Bill:	cayzeen sandwitshaat, candak 'eih?
Walter:	candi fool wi falaafil wi gibna-w beiD.
Bill:	'itnein fool witnein falaafil min faDlak.
Catherine:	candak Haaga sa'ca?
Walter:	candi bibsi-w kuka koula-w teem wi caSeer.
Bill:	feeh beera?
Walter:	la' mafeesh beera, 'aasif.
Catherine:	feeh caSeer 'eih?
Walter:	feeh caSeer manga-w caSeer gawaafa.
Catherine:	'ana aakhud caSeer manga min faDlak.
Bill:	wana aakhud bibsi min faDlak.
Walter:	HaaDir. 'ayyi khidma.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

masaa' innoor	Good evening!
ɛayzeen sandwitshaat	We would like some sandwiches.
ɛandak 'eih?	What have you got?
falaafil	Bean burgers.
ɛandak Haaga sa'ea?	Have you got any cold drinks?
ɛandi bibsi-w	I have Pepsi and
kuka-koula-w	Coca-Cola and
teem	Team (fizzy lemon drink)
wi ɛaSeer	and juice (fruit juices)
feeh beera?	Is there beer?/Do you sell beer?
la' mafeesh beera.	No, there's no beer.
'aasif	Sorry
feeh ɛaSeer 'eih?	What juices have you got?
ɛaSeer manga-w	Mango juice and
ɛaSeer gawaafa.	Guava juice.

Useful words and phrases

Fruit juices

ɛaSeer	juice
ɛaSeer burtu'aan	orange juice
ɛaSeer lamoon	lemon juice
ɛaSeer farawla	strawberry juice
ɛaSeer mouz	banana juice
ɛaSeer TamaaTim	tomato juice
ɛaSeer 'aSab	sugar cane juice

Hot and Cold

'il bibsi di sa'ea	This Pepsi is cold
'il bibsi di sukhna (mish sa'ea)	This Pepsi is hot (not cold)
'il 'akl da sukhna	This food is hot
'il 'akl da baarid	This food is cold

Salt and sugar

bi malH	with salt	bi sukkar	with sugar
bi malH 'aleel	with little salt	bi sukkar 'aleel	with little sugar
bidoon malH	without salt	bidoon sukkar	without sugar

yum ittalaat/Tuesday

The way it works

Would like

ayseen, is the plural of *caayiz* (m) and *cayza* (f) which means 'would like'.

Examples

ana : caayiz sandwitsh

I would like a sandwich

Magda : cayza bibsi

Magda would like Pepsi

thaa : ayseen caSeer

We would like juice

Using numbers when ordering

When ordering food or drinks use the same form of cardinal numbers as used for counting. (See p. 79 at the end of the book.)

Examples

ustaa (sandwitsh) fool

two bean sandwiches

falaafa falaafil

three falaafil sandwiches

arba : gibna

four cheese sandwiches

khamsa manga

five mango juice drinks

waahid bibsi

one Pepsi

Just that, like English, the word 'sandwiches' can also be repeated when giving an order: *'itnein fool* or *'itnein sandwitsh fool*.

Things to do

11 Order these food and drinks:

- 1 Three falaafil sandwiches
- 2 Two cheese sandwiches
- 3 Four orange juice drinks
- 4 One bean sandwich
- 5 Six Pepsis
- 6 Five lemon juice drinks

CHANGING MONEY



You can easily change money at banks. There are branches of the major national and foreign banks in airports and the larger cities. Banks usually give a better rate than exchange booths, hotels, or shops.

ATMs are also a convenient way to withdraw money while traveling in Egypt, as well as some other Arab countries.

The Egyptian currency is called **gineih**, usually known in English as 'Egyptian pound'. A **gineih** is 100 **piastres**. A piastre is known as 'irsh, and the plural is 'uroosh.

gineih
meet 'irsh

Egyptian pound
100 piastres

جنيه
١٠٠ قرش

Arab currencies are shown in a table at the end of this book (p. 91).

Look for the following signs:

Bank

bank

بنك

Bureau de change

maSrif

مصرف

taghyeer ilcumla

تغيير العملة

Siraafa

صرافة

Cash desk

ilkhazeena

الخزينة

Fil bank/At the bank

- Catherine: il'istirleeni-b kaam, min faDlak?
 Clerk: bikhamsa gneih wi talateen 'irsh.
 Catherine: widdulaar bi Kaam?
 Clerk: iddulaar bitnein gineih wi nuSS.
 Catherine: Tayyib. aghayyar miyya stirleeni, wimiyya-w talateen dulaar.
 Clerk: 'ayyi khidma, mumkin ashooof ilbasbour?
 Catherine: 'aywa. itfaDDal.
 Clerk: Tayyib imli listimaara di, wimDi hina, min faDlik.
 Catherine: HaaDir. ilfuloos minein?
 Clerk: ilfuloos min ilkhazeena, hinaak.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

il'istirleeni-b kaam?
 bikhamsa gneih
 wi talateen 'irsh
 widdulaar bi Kaam?
 bitnein gineih wi nuSS
 aghayyar miyya stirleeni
 wimiyya-w talateen dulaar
 mumkin ashooof ilbasbour?
 imli listimaara di
 wimDi hina
 ilfuloos minein?
 min ilkhazeena

How much is the pound sterling?
 for five pounds
 and thirty-five piastres
 And how much is the dollar?
 two pounds and fifty piastres (or a half)
 I'll change one hundred pounds sterling
 and one hundred and thirty dollars
 Can I see your passport?
 Fill in this form
 and sign here
 Where do I collect the money (cash)?
 from the cash desk

Useful words and phrases

gineih/ginihaat
 gineih istirleeni
 gineih maSri
 'irsh/'uroosh
 dulaar/dularaat
 sheek/shikaat

pound/pounds
 pound sterling
 Egyptian pound
 piastre/piastres
 dollar/dollars
 cheque/cheques

sheek siyaaHi
 sheekat siyaaHiyya
 istimara
 mumkin aghayyar?
 caayiz (cayza) aghayyar
 caayiz tighayyar kaam?

traveller's cheque
 traveller's cheques
 form
 Can I change?
 I would like to change
 How much do you want to change?

the way it works

Pronunciation

The following are further examples of the loss of *i* in *il*, *bi*, *wi*, *gineih*, and *istirleeni*, when these sounds are followed or preceded by other vowels:

il*istirleeni*-**b** kaam?
 miyya **stirleen**
 wi miyya-**w** talateen dulaar
 imli listimaara di (f.)
 imla listimaara di (m).
 bikhamsa gneih

bi kaam
 miyya **istirleeni**
 wi talateen dulaar
 imli **ilistimaara** di
 imla **ilistimaara** di
 bikhamsa **gineih**

More about numerals

The form of numerals used for numbering, ordering food and drinks and telling the time is also used for talking about sums of money (see p. 79, column 1). Please note that there are two forms for the number 'one' **waaHid** (masculine) and **waHda** (feminine) although neither of these forms are used when talking about money, except for emphasis. When talking about money you say the following:

gineih or gineih **waaHid** (m.)
 lira or lira **waHda** (f.)
 itnein gineih/lira/dulaar*
 talaata gneih/lira/dulaar
 'arbaca gneih/lira/dulaar
 khamsa gneih/lira/dulaar

one pound
 one lira
 two pounds/lira/dollars
 three pounds/lira/dollars
 four pounds/lira/dollars
 five pounds/lira/dollars

youm ittalaat/Tuesday

sitta gneih/lira/dulaar
 sab'a gneih/lira/dulaar
 tamanya gneih/lira/dulaar
 thar gneih/lira/dulaar
 'ashara gneih/lira/dulaar

six pounds/lira/dollars
 seven pounds/lira/dollars
 eight pounds/lira/dollars
 nine pounds/lira/dollars
 ten pounds/lira/dollars

*Note that the object counted is in the singular.

From **HiDaashar** (eleven) onwards the same form of cardinal numerals is used for the hours, money and all other objects counted. The number is followed by the noun in the singular in all cases. When telling the time, the number comes after the word for hour. See p. 79 at the end of this book for a list of these numerals.

things to do

33 You are trying to change some foreign money for Egyptian pounds. Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 Can I change pounds sterling here?
- 2 How much is a pound sterling?
- 3 Can I change traveller's cheques?
- 4 No, dollars.
- 5 One hundred and thirty-two dollars.

34 You are Michael. You are having a conversation with your hotel manager in the Sudan. What do you say?

- 1 Michael: Ask about the number of the rooms in the hotel.
- 2 Manager: Feeh khamisa-w sittteen 'ouDa.
- 3 Michael: Ask how much a single room is.
- 4 Manager: khamisa warbi'een gineih filleila.
- 5 Michael: Ask if there is a bank in the hotel.
- 6 Manager: 'aywa feeh.
- 7 Michael: Ask if you can change money here.
- 8 Manager: aaayiz tighayyar 'eih?
- 9 Michael: Say you would like to change dollars.
- 10 Manager: Tabcan mumkin.

TELLING THE TIME

issaaca kaam?/What time is it?

Bill is asking about the times of meals at the hotel.



- Bill: 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam, min faDlak?
 Receptionist: min issaaca sabaa lissaaca tisaa.
 Bill: wilcasha-s saaca kaam?
 Receptionist: ileasha min issaaca sabaa-w nuSS lissaaca cashara.
 Bill: issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?
 Receptionist: issaaca dilwa'ti sabaa rube.
 Bill: il'akhbaar issaaca kaam firradu?
 Receptionist: il'akhbaar issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.
 Bill: 'Tayyib. 'arooH atashsha 'awwalan, wibaadein asmaac
 il'akhbaar. tiSbaH eala kheir.
 Receptionist: tisbaH eala kheir yafandim.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?
 wilcasha-s saaca kaam?
 min issaacas sabaa-w nuss
 lissaaca cashara
 'issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?

What time is breakfast?
 And what time is supper?
 from half past seven
 to ten o'clock
 What time is it now?

yoom ittalaat/Tuesday

il'akhbaar issaaca kaam?
 fuuadyu
 issaaca tamanya-w nuSS
 'arooH
 an ashaha 'awwalan
 wibar dein
 asmac il'akhbaar

What time is the news?
 on the radio
 at half past eight
 I'll go
 and have supper first
 and then (and after that)
 I'll listen to the news

Useful words and phrases

'ilfTaar	breakfast
'ilghada	lunch
'ilasha	supper/dinner

Sequence of events

awwalan
 'arooH atcasha awwalan
 wibar dein
 wibar dein asmac il'akhbaar

first
 I'll go and have supper first
 then/after
 then I'll listen to the news

Verbs with different persons

person		listen	go	have breakfast	have lunch	have supper
I	'ana	asmac	arooH	aftar	atghadda	atcasha
You (m.)	'inta	tismac	tirooH	tiftar	titghadda	titeasha
You (f.)	'inti	tismaci	tirooHi	tiftari	titghaddi	titeashshi
He	huwwa	yismac	yirooH	yiftar	yitghadda	yiteasha
She	hiyya	tismac	tirooH	tiftar	titghadda	titeasha
We	'ihna	nismac	nirooH	niftar	nitghadda	niteasha
You (pl.)	'intu	tismaeu	tirooHu	tiftaru	titghaddu	titeashshu

Telling the time

The numerals used for telling the time are the same as those used for sums of money and ordering food and drinks. But note that the word **issaaca** (o'clock) is said before the number (see p. 26 above, and p. 79 for a list of cardinal numbers).

To tell the time, say the hour first, then **illa** if it is something to the hour, or **wi** if it is something past the hour.

Examples

issaaca sitta
 issaaca dilwa'ti talaata
 issaaca-rbaca
 issaaca khamisa-w cashara
 issaaca-rbaca-lla ruba
 issaaca-tneim wi nuSS
 issaaca talaata-w nuSS

It is six o'clock
 It (the time) is now 3 o'clock
 It is 4 o'clock
 It is ten past five
 It is quarter to four
 It is half past two
 It is half past three

isaaca-HDaashar **wi** ruba
 isaaca-inaashar **illa** khamisa
 isaaca waHda-**lla** ruba

It is quarter past eleven
 It is five minutes to twelve
 It is quarter to one

Note the loss of **a** in **arbaca**, the loss of **i** in **wi** and the loss of **i** in **illa** because of the sound that precedes them.

things to do

2.5 Ask the following questions and reply using the clock and watch faces shown:

- 1 What time is breakfast?
2



- 7 What time is it now?
8



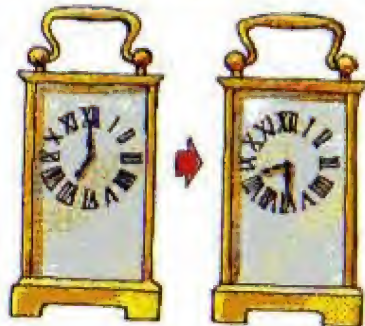
- 3 What time is the news?
4



- 9 Is it quarter to eight now?
10 No it is 8.15.



- 5 What time can I have supper?
6



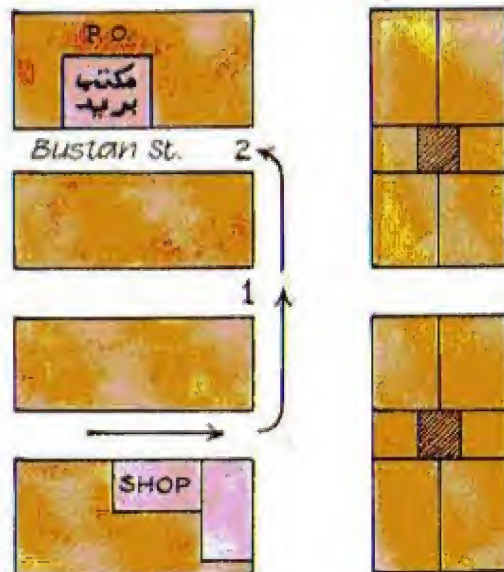
FINDING YOUR WAY

feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib?/Is there a post office nearby?

Catherine is asking a shop assistant if there is a post office nearby.



- Catherine: feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hina?
 Assistant: 'aywa feeh. fi shaarie ilbustaan.
 Catherine: 'arooH izzaay min faDlik?
 Assistant: imshi cala Tool li 'aakhir ishshaarie da. wibaadein Hawwidi shmaal.
 Catherine: Tayyib. 'amshi-l 'aakhir ishshaarie waHawwid shimaal. wibaadein?
 Assistant: imshi cala Tool. taani shaarie shimaal huwwa shaarie ilbustaan.
 Catherine: wi maktab ilbareed fi shaarie ilbustan?
 Assistant: 'aywa taalit mabna cala-l yimeen.
 Catherine: shukran.
 Assistant: ilcafw yafandim. 'ayyi khidma.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

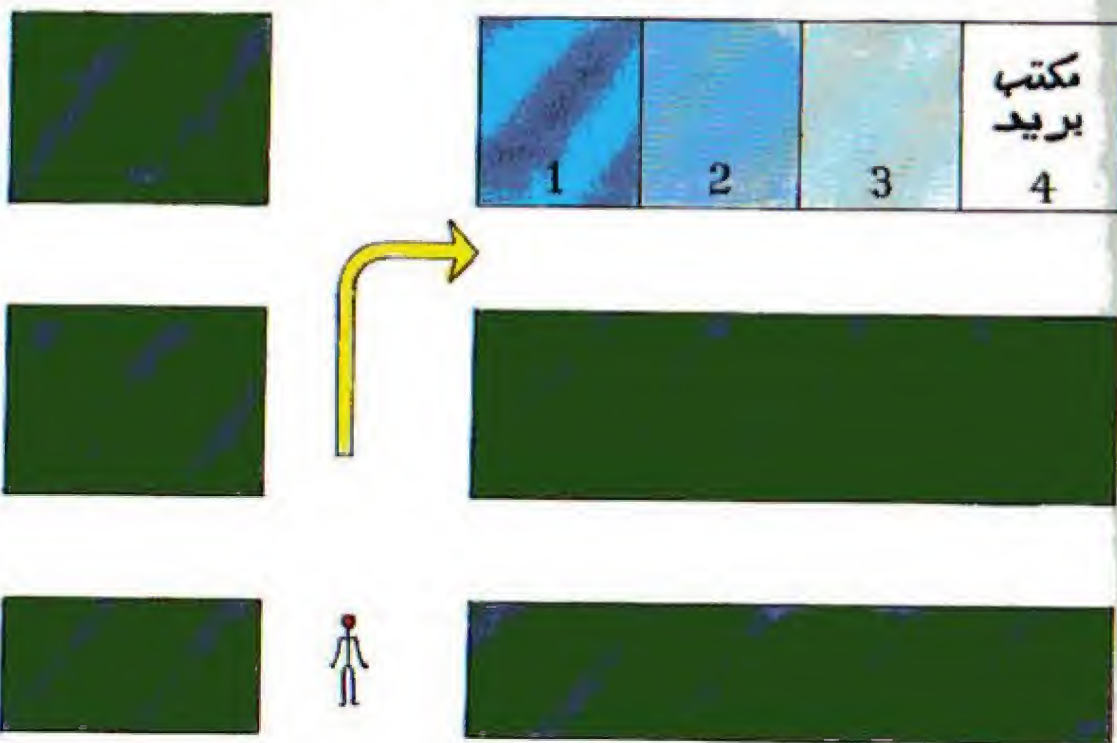
feeh maktab bareed
'urayyib min hina?
fi shaarie ilbustaan
'arooH izzaay?
imshi eala Tool
li'aakhir ishsharie da
Hawwidi shmaal
taani shaarie shimaal
huwwa
taalit mabna
eala-l yimeen
'ileafw

is there a post office
nearby?
in Bustan street
how do I get there?
walk straight on
to the end of this street
turn left
the second street left
it is
the third building
on the right
it's a pleasure/all right

fein 'a'rab bi'aala?/ Where is the nearest grocery?

Bill is asking one of the passers-by about the nearest grocery.

Bill: fein 'a'rab bi'aala min faDlak?
Passer-by: 'awwil shaarie yimeen. ilbi'aala
raabic dukkan ealash-shimaal.
Bill: shukran ya sayyid.
Passer-by: ileafw. 'ayyi khidma.



Yoom Iarbae/Wednesday

Words and phrases from the dialogue

hau 'a'ab bi'aala?
awwil ghaarie yimeen
raabii dukkan
alaa-shimaal

where is the nearest grocery?
the first street on the right
the fourth shop
on the left

Useful expressions

shukran yasayyid
hi alw

thank you, sir
it is a pleasure/that is all right

Useful words and phrases

laah 'ahwa ('agzakhana)?
bilagaah
leu dmaHaTTa?
leu maHaTTit il'aTr?
leu 'ism ilbulees (ishshurTa)
raadlak khareeTit maSr?
'utdaam ilhuteil
wara-l gaamic
qanb il agzakhaana
ala ymeen ilhuteil
ala shimaal ilhuteil
al'ahwa yimeen/shimaal
khud 'awwil shaarie yimeen
mish meet mitr ta'reeban
mish-liHaad
ala-n naSya
akhir ishshaarie
awwil ishshaarie
mumkin taakhud taksi
mumkin taakhud ilmitru
mumkin taakhud 'utubees
laah taakhud il'aTr

is there a café (pharmacy)?
towards, in the direction of
where is the station?
where is the railway station?
where is the police station?
do you have a map of Egypt?
in front of the hotel
behind the mosque
beside the pharmacy
to the right of the hotel
to the left of the hotel
turn right/left
take/turn at the first street on the right
go/walk about 100 metres
go up to
at the corner
the end of the street/road
the beginning of the street
you can take a taxi
you can take the Metro
you can take a bus
you have to take the train

Some useful words in Arabic

street
square
post office
stationers
pharmacy
pharmacy

shaarie
midaan/saaHa
maktab bareed
maktaba
'agzakhaana
Saydaliyya

police
police station
station
café
museum

ishshurTa/ilbulees
'ism ilbulees
maHaTTa
'ahwa
matHaf

the way it works

Asking for directions

Here are 3 different ways of asking for directions:

feeh . . . ?

Is there a . . . ?

fein . . . ?

Where is . . . ?

'arooH . . . izzaay?

How do I get to . . . ?

Examples

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| (a) | feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hina? (f.)
feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hina? (m.) | Is there a grocery nearby?
Is there a post office nearby? |
| (b) | fein ilmatHaf ilmaSri?
fein 'ism ilbulees? | Where is the Egyptian museum?
Where is the police station? |
| (c) | 'arooH ilmatHaf izzaay?
'arooH il'azhar izzaay?
caayiz (cayza) arooH ilhuteil. | How do I get to the museum?
How do I get to Azhar?
I would like to get to the hotel. |

Giving directions

Special forms of verbs are used to give directions, as shown in the table below: one for talking to a singular masculine, one for talking to a singular feminine, and one for talking to plural masculine and feminine.

person	walk	take	go (turn) into	turn	cross
(m.)	'imshi	khud	'idkhul	Hawwid	caddi
(f.)	'imshi	khudi	'idkhuli	Hawwidi	caddi
(pl.)	'imshu	khudu	'idkhulu	Hawwidu	caddu

Ordinal numbers (1-10)

These forms are used before masculine and feminine nouns.

Examples

awwil shaaric (m.)	first street	saadis youm (m.)	sixth day
taani mabna (m.)	second building	saabic 'ouDa (f.)	seventh room
taalit leila (f.)	third night	taamin mabna (m.)	eighth building
raabic dukkaan (m.)	fourth shop	taasie dour (m.)	ninth floor
khaamis maHaTTa (f.)	fifth station	caashir maHatta (f.)	tenth station

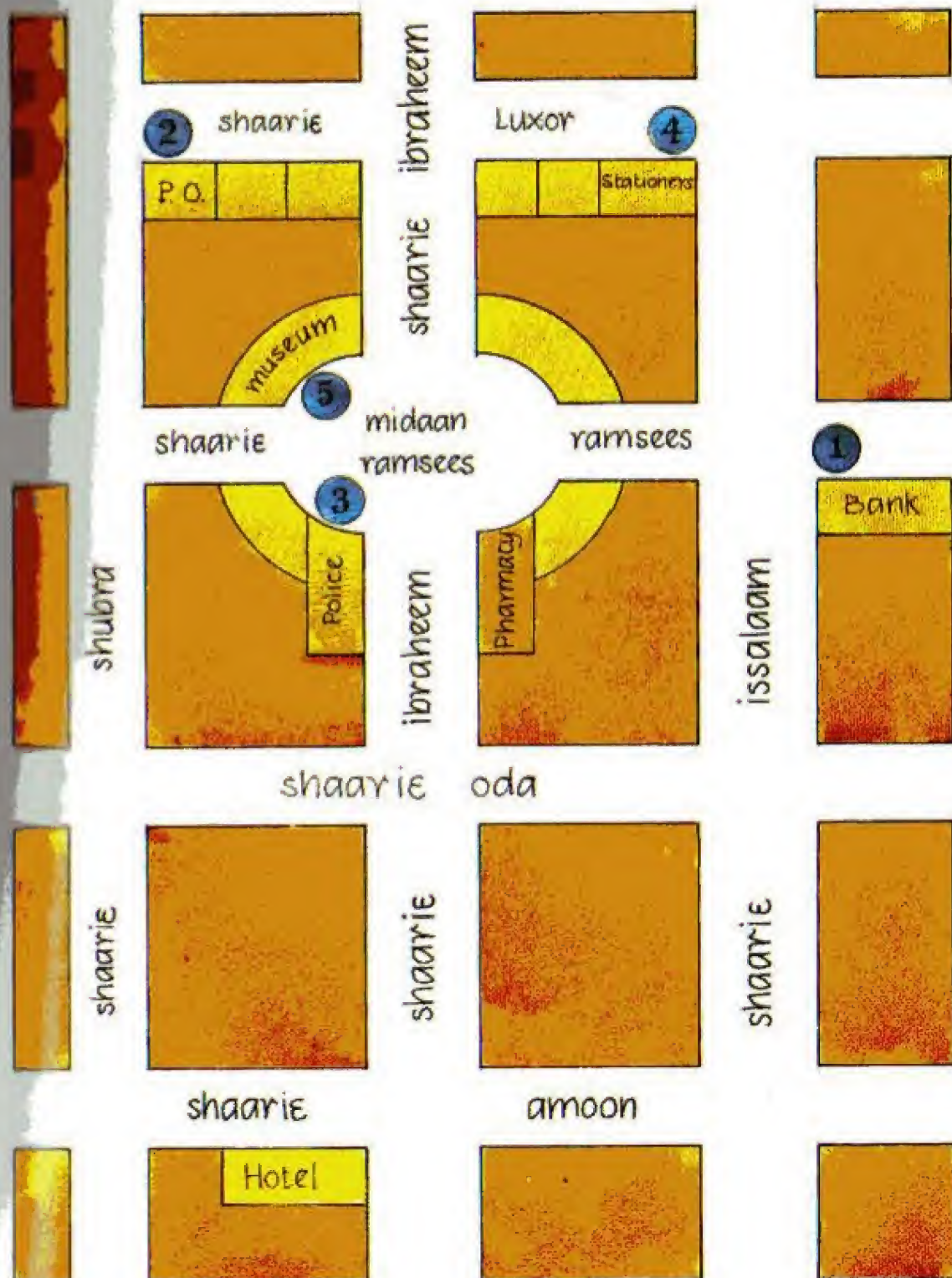
things to do

3.1 Ask for the following directions:

- 1 Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- 2 How can I get to the post office?

- 3 Where is the police station?
- 4 Is there a grocery nearby?
- 5 How do I get to the railway station?

11 Give directions to taxi drivers taking you to each of the places marked on the map below. Starting from your hotel (H) go to destinations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.



TRAVELLING BY BUS OR TAXI



All the cities in the Arab countries have bus services and taxis. There are also coach services that link cities, towns and villages, in addition to the railway networks, in some countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Taxis normally wait outside railway stations, airports, big hotels, and tourist sites. You can also hail a taxi in the street. It is not unusual to share a taxi with others already in it, or for the taxi to stop and take others on the way to your destination. However, you can have a taxi on your own if you want to, especially if it is a long distance, or if you have a lot of luggage. Taxis you can have on your own are called **limousine**, and in some countries you can also order them by phone. The other type of taxi is known as **sirfees** (service), or just **taksi** (taxi).

Signs to look for are:

Station
Stop
Bus
Taxicab

maHaTTa
maw'af
'utubees
taksi

محطة
موقف
اتوبيس
تاكسي

youm labas/Wednesday

'utubees nimra kaam?/Which bus?

John and Catherine are going to see the pyramids in Giza and they want to ask a friend how to get there. They ask their Egyptian friend how to get there.

- John: 'ihna rayzeen nirooH ilharam, naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?
 Catherine: mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam. laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed.
 John: naakhud nimra kaam min hina?
 Catherine: takhdu nimra siTTaashar min hina-l baab ilHadeed?
 John: wi baadein nimra kaam min baab ilHadeed.
 Catherine: wi baadein takhdu nimra tisaa lilharam.
 John: Tayyib, shukran.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

rayzeen nirooH ilharam
 naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?

we want to go to the Pyramids
 which bus shall we take?
 bus number what shall we take?

mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam

there is no bus from here to the
 Pyramids

laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed

you have to change (buses) at baab
 El-Hadid

wi baadein nimra kaam

then number what (bus)?

fil 'utubees/On the bus

- Conductor: tazaakir min faDiak.
 John: 'itnein baab ilHadeed
 Conductor: tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh. ittazkara-b khamisa-w eishreen 'irsh.
 John: 'itfaDDal. aadi gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.
 Conductor: 'itfaDDal tazkartein, wilbaa'i khamseen 'irsh.
 John: shukran
 Conductor: 'ileafw.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

tazaakir min faDiak
 'itnein baab ilHadeed
 tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh
 ittazkara-b khamisa-w eishreen 'irsh
 aadi gneih
 wi haat ilbaa'i

tickets please
 two (tickets) to Bab El-Hadid
 two tickets for fifty piastres
 twenty-five piastres for each (ticket)
 here is a pound
 and give me the change

'istiʿmal ittaksi/Taking a taxi

Bill and Catherine decide after their outing to take a taxi back to the hotel.



Bill: (shouting)	taksi!
Driver:	'aywa, rayHeen fein?
Bill:	MaSr iggideeda.
Driver:	fein fi maSr iggideeda?
Bill:	huteil sheratun.
Driver:	da breed, aakhud ʿashara gneih.
Bill:	la' ʿashara kteer.
Driver:	Tayyib tamanaya.
Catherine:	tamanya kwayyis. shukran.
Driver:	itfaDDalu. 'irkabu.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

rayHeen fein?
maSr iggiddeeda
fein fi maSr iggideeda?
la' ʿashara-kteer
tamanya kwayyis
'irkabu

where are you going?
Heliopolis
where in Heliopolis?
no, ten (pounds) is too much
eight (pounds) is all right
get in (car)

Useful words and phrases

maHaTTit (maw'af) il'utubees
maHaTTit il'aTr
'ilmitru
mitru-l 'anfaaq
'il'utubees da biyrooH...?
'issouk ('issou')
'ilkurneish (ikkurneish)
'il'istaad

bus stop
the railway station
the metro (tram)
the underground train
does this bus go to...?
the market place
main road by the Nile or the sea
the stadium

MaSr iggideeda / Wednesday

MaSr
MaSr iggideeda
MaSr

the airport
direct bus
the change

* MaSr literally means the remainder or balance, but it is also used to mean the change from a given currency after paying for a purchase or a service.

Mah This word originally means Egypt, but it is also used in colloquial Egyptian to mean Cairo, so we have **MaSr iggideeda** Heliopolis/New Cairo and **MaSr iggideeda** Old Cairo.

the way it works

Negation

MaSr	there is (are)	mafeesh (maafi)*	there is/are no/not
MaSr 'utubees	there is a bus	mafeesh 'utubees	there is no bus
MaSr shaay	there is tea	mafeesh 'ahwa	there is no coffee
MaSr bibsi	there is Pepsi	mafeesh raSeer	there is no juice

* maafi is non Egyptian

Number

In Arabic, there is singular, dual and plural. The dual is formed by adding **-ein** to masculine words and **-tein** to feminine words ending with **a**. Examples are given in the table below. Note the different pronunciation too.

Singular		Dual		Plural
tazkara (f.)	one ticket	tazkartein	two tickets	tazaakir
'ouDa (f.)	one room	'uDtein	two rooms	'iwaD
leila (f.)	one night	liltein	two nights	layaali
dour (m.)	one floor	durein	two floors	adwaar
sireer (m.)	one bed	sirirein	two beds	saraayir
youn (m.)	one day	yumein	two days	ayyaam

Pronunciation

The prepositions **bi**, **li**, **fi** and **wi** sometimes lose their **i** sound in connected speech when followed or preceded by the sounds **a**, **i** or **u**.

tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed (fi)	(tighayyaru fi)	change at Bab El-Hadid
min hina li haram (li)	(li ilharam)	from here to the Pyramids
'ittazkara-b kaam (bi)	('ittazkara bi)	for how much is the ticket
khamsa-w cishreen (wi)	(khamsa wi cishreen)	twenty-five

things to do

3.3 Ask the following questions in Arabic:

- 1 How can I go to the market place?
- 2 Can we take a taxi from here?
- 3 Which bus goes to Heliopolis?
- 4 Where do we change?
- 5 Where in Giza?

3.4 Clare wants to go to the Andalus Hotel. Translate her conversation into Arabic.

- 1 Clare: I would like to go to Andalus Hotel.
- 2 Nadya: You should take a taxi.
- 3 Laila: Clare can take a bus.
- 4 Clare: Is there a direct bus?
- 5 Laila: No, you have to change at Bab ElHadid.
- 6 Clare: Where is the bus stop?
- 7 Laila: In front of the bank.
- 8 Clare: How much is the ticket?
- 9 Laila: The ticket is twenty piastres.
- 10 Clare: Very good.

SIGHTSEEING

Many museums and tourist sites are closed on public holidays. It is advisable to check with the tourist information offices or your hotel reception before you decide where to go.



nirooH fein inniharda?/Where shall we go today?

Mr and Mrs Clark have met an Egyptian couple, Mr and Mrs Zaki, at their hotel, and now they ask them about tourist sites in Cairo.

Mrs Clark: nirooH fein inniharda?

Mrs Zaki: laazim tirooHu-l matHaf ilmaSri.

Mr Clark: feeh 'eih fil matHaf ilmaSri?

Mr Zaki: 'ilmatHaf ilmaSri feeh 'asaar maSriyya
'adeema-kteer.

Mrs Clark: nirooH izzaay ilmatHaf?

Mr Zaki: 'ilmatHaf fimdaan ittaHreer, mumkin takhdu 'utubees nimra
tamanya-w tamaneen

Mr Clark: winrooH fein kamaan?

Mrs Zaki: mumkin tizoorul 'azhar wil Hussein wi khaan ilkhaleeli

Mrs Clark: Tayyib shukran. salaam

Mrs Zaki: ma'assalaama. nishufku bukra.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein inniharda?
laazim tirooHu-l
matHaf ilmaSri
feeh 'eih fil . . . ?
feeh 'asaar maSriyya 'adeema-kteer

findaan ittaHreer
nirooH izzaay . . . ?
winrooH fein kamaan?
mumkin tizooru-l 'azhar
wil Husein wi
khaan ilkhaleeli
salaam

macassalaama
nishufku bukra

Where shall we go today?
you should go to the
Egyptian museum
What is there in the . . . ?
There are many ancient Egyptian
antiquities (in it).
in the Liberation square.
How do we get to . . . ?
Where else can we go?
You can visit the El-Azhar
and El-Hussein and
Khan El-khalili
cheers, goodbye (short for the Arabic
greeting *salaamu caleikum*)
Goodbye
See you tomorrow

Useful words and phrases

Times of the day

The following table shows phrases used to express different times of the day.

Date	Morning	Afternoon	Evening/Night
Today	inniharda-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Yesterday	imbaariH issubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Tomorrow	bukra-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil

Note the loss of the first vowel in *iSSubH* with *inniharda* and *bukra* because of the final vowel in these two words.

Old and new

'adeem (m.)/'adeema (f.)
gideed (m.)/gideeda (f.)
carabiyya 'adeema
gaami'e 'adeem
'aasaar 'adeema
maSr iggideeda
maSr il'adeema

old, ancient
new, modern
old car
old mosque
ancient antiquities
Heliopolis (the new Cairo)
Old Cairo (the old Cairo)

Big and small

kibeer (m.)/kibeera (f.)
Sughayyar (m.)/Sughayyara (f.)
dukkaan kibeer
carabiyya kibeera
gaami'e Sughayyar
kineesa-Sghayyara

big, large
small
big shop
big car
small mosque
small church

the way it works

kamaan

kamaan has many meanings depending on the context. It can mean 'also', 'too', 'also - another'.

haal waalfid shaay kamaan

bring another tea

wana kamaan

and me too

nitsott fein kamaan?

where else can we go?

nishufku/Goodbye

nishoof means 'we see'. When a personal pronoun is added to it as in **nishufku**, meaning 'we see you', it is used like its English equivalent 'see you' meaning 'goodbye'. Other pronouns can be added as shown below. The words **ashoof** and **nishoof** are used without the pronouns '**ana** (I) or '**ihna** (we).

I	We	Meaning
ashoofak	nishoofak	see you (m.)
ashoofik	nishoofik	see you (f.)
ashufku	nishufku	see you (pl.)

things to do

3.5 You are out sight-seeing in Cairo, say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to go to El-Azhar.
- 2 El-Azhar is an old mosque.
- 3 Khan El-khalili is a big market.
- 4 What can I see in the museum?
- 5 How can we go to Khan El-khalili?
- 6 I would like to see a new mosque.
- 7 This shop is very small.

SHOPPING FOR FOOD, CLOTHES AND SOUVENIRS



You will find that shops in the Arab countries are usually open from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m., with a two- or three-hour break in the afternoon. Shops are not closed on both weekend days (Thursday and Friday) but most are closed for part of the weekend. There are specialised small shops, but there are also department stores in big towns which sell a wide variety of goods including clothes (**malaabis** ملابس) and gifts (**hadaaya** هدايا). Many of these stores accept the major credit cards. Be prepared for a different system of paying, however. In bigger shops and supermarkets, after you choose your goods, you are given a bill which you pay at the cash desk (**ilkhazeena**) then you collect your goods from an adjacent counter (**il'istilam**).

shira-l fawaakih/Buying fruit

- Bill: **bikaam keelu-t teen?**
 Shopkeeper: bi talaata gneih.
 Bill: **wi keelu-l einab?**
 Shopkeeper: bikhamisa gneih.
 Bill: **'iddeeni keelu teen witnein einab min faDlak.**
 Shopkeeper: HaaDir yafandim.
 Bill: **'ilHisaab kaam min faDlak?**
 Shopkeeper: Hidaashar gineih.
 Bill: **'itfaDDal khamasTaashar gineih wi haat ilbaa'i.**
 Shopkeeper: ilbaa'i 'arbaca gneih. 'itfaDDal.

yoom ilkhamees/Thursday

Words and phrases from the dialogue

Ma'am keelu-t teen?

how much is a kilo of figs?

Ma' keelu-l cinab?

and (how much is) a kilo of grapes?

Ma'leeni keelu

give me a kilo of

Ma'laab kaam?

how much is the bill (the lot)?

Ma'laabis wit-tuHaf/Clothes and souvenirs

Catherine: cayza jakitta gild min faDlak.

Shopkeeper: ma'aas kaam?

Catherine: ma'aas Sughayyar.

Shopkeeper: feeh bunni-w bejj.

Catherine: 'iddeeni waHda bunni.

Shopkeeper: 'itfaDDali. bi miyya warbiceen gineih.

Catherine: la' di ghalya kida. wishshanTa di-b kaam?

Shopkeeper: bitalateen gineih.

Catherine: Tayyib 'aakhud iljakitta-l bunni wishshanTa-b miyya-w khamseen gineih.

Shopkeeper: miyya-w sitteen kwayyis.

Catherine: Tayyib, itfaDDal, 'aadi miyya-w sitteen.

Shopkeeper: shukran, ma'assalama.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

jakitta gild

leather jacket

ma'aas kaam?

what size?

ma'aas Sughayyar

small size

feeh bunni-w bejj.

there is brown and beige.

di ghalya kida

this is expensive at this price.

wishshanTa di-b kaam?

and how much is this handbag?

shira-l kuroot/Buying cards



Mrs Clark:

mumkin ashoof ilkuroot min faDlik?

Assistant:

itfaDDali. cayza kaam kart?

Mrs Clark:

la' mish doul, 'ana cayza kart bustaal.

Assistant:

feeh kart bustaal. HaaDir.

youm ilkhamees/Thursday

Mrs Clark: bikaam ilkart?
 Assistant: ilkart bi khamasTaashar 'irsh.
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib, 'iddeeni khamas kuroot
 Assistant: khamas-w sabreen 'irsh, min faDlik
 Mrs Clark: 'itfaDDali gineih wi haati-l baa'i.
 Assistant: ilbaa'i khamas-w eishreen 'irsh. 'itfaDDali.
 Mrs Clark: shukran.
 Assistant: ilaafw, macassalaama.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

mumkin ashoof ilkuroot?	can I see the cards?
cayza kaam kart?	how many cards do you want?
la' mish doul	no, not these ones
kart bustaal	post cards
'iddeeni khamas kuroot	give me five cards

Bargaining

di ghalya (f.) / da ghaali (m.)	this is expensive
di-rkheeSa (f.) / da-rkheeS (m.)	this is cheap
feeh 'arkhaS min kida?	is there anything cheaper than that?
kwayyis kida.	that is all right.

Colours

(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(f.)	
abyaD	beiDa	white	akhDar	khaDra	green
iswid	souda	black	azra'	zar'a	blue
aHmar	Hamra	red	bunni	bunni	brown
aSfar	Safra	yellow	beij	beij	beige

the way it works

Masculine and feminine words

Feminine words usually end with the sound **a** as in **jakitta**, **gazma**, **vaaza**, **eilba**.
 When using colour words the feminine form should be used to describe feminine objects.

Examples

Feminine

jakitta	souda	black jacket
vaaza	KhaDra	green vase
gazma	beiDa	white shoes
bilouza	Hamra	red blouse

Masculine

gamal	aHmar	red camel
bantaloun	bunni	brown trousers
'ameeS	'abyaD	white shirt
Taba'	'aHmar	red plate

When making the objects definite, the colour words also become definite e.g.
 iljakitta-l bunni (il bunni), il'ameeS il'abyaD.

yum ilkhamees/Thursday

Plurals

Many feminine words ending in **a**, have **aat** in the plural e.g. **jakitta**→**jakittaat** and **vaza**→**vazaat**. However, as many other different patterns are used to make plurals in Arabic, you will have to learn most plurals as you go along.

Examples

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
tad	kuroot	eilba	eilab
n-sh	'uroosh	shanTa	shunaT
kutara	tazaakir	gaamie	gawaamie
maTaeim	maTaaeim	kineesa	kanaayis
gimaal	gimaal	Taba'	'aTbaa'
hamaal	tamaseel	Saniyya	Sawaani
galabiyya	galaleeb	maktaba	maktabaat
banTaloun	banTalunaat	'ameeS	'umSaan
gizma	gizam	'ouDa	'iwaD
utubees	'utubisaat	hidiyya	hadaaya

Cardinal numbers revisited

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 3 to 10. One form is used for telling the time, ordering food or drinks and talking about money. The counted objects (see p. 15) are usually expressed in the singular with this form.

The other form is used for counting everything else, and it is usually followed by the plural form of the object counted as shown below.

talat tazaakir	three tickets	sabar gimaal	seven camels
arba' eilab	four boxes	taman Sawaani	eight trays
khamas kuroot	five cards	tisar 'iwaD	nine rooms
sitt biluzaat	six blouses	cashar 'aTbaa'	ten plates

things to do

- 4.1 Ask about the prices of the following:
 - 1 A kilo of mangoes.
 - 2 A kilo of strawberries.
 - 3 The green jacket.
 - 4 The beige shirt.
 - 5 This statue.
- 4.2 Say the following to shopkeepers:
 - 1 No, this is expensive (blouse).
 - 2 O.K., give me six cards.
 - 3 I'll take the red camel.
 - 4 I'll take three galabiyyas.
 - 5 Here's five pounds and give me the change.

POSTING LETTERS AND MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS

Post offices in Arab countries are open every day except for Fridays and holidays. Opening hours differ from one country to another. In Egypt, they are generally open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Some branches in larger cities may stay open as late as 8 p.m. Delivery times for international mail can be improved if you write the name of the destination country in Arabic.

fi maktab ilbareed/At the post office

- Bill: **caayiz Tawaabic likhamas gawabaat min faDlak.**
 Clerk: **ilgawabaat rayHa fein?**
 Bill: **'ingiltira.**
 Clerk: **bareed gawwi walla caadi?**
 Bill: **bareed gawwi min faDlak.**
 Clerk: **talaata gneih. iTTaabic bi sitteen 'irsh.**
 Bill: **wi caayiz 'abcat ilgawaab da musaggal.**
 Clerk: **ilmusaggal lingiltira miyya-w sitteen 'irsh. Haaga tanya?**
 Bill: **la' shukran khalaas.**
 Clerk: **ilmagmoor 'arbaa gneih wi sitteen 'irsh.**
 Bill: **itfaDDal. (handing the money)**
 Clerk: **shukran. wi da waSl ittasseel.**



Words and phrases from the dialogue

caayiz Tawaabic
 likhamas gawabaat
 ilgawabaat rayHa fein?
 bareed gawwi walla caadi?
 iTTaabic bi sitteen 'irsh
 wi caayiz 'abcat
 ilgawaab da musaggal
 Haaga tanya?
 khalaas
 'ilmagmoor 'arbaa gneih
 wi da waSl ittasseel

can I have stamps
 for five letters
 where are the letters going?
 by air mail or surface mail?
 sixty piastres each (stamp)
 and I would like to send
 this letter by recorded delivery
 anything else?
 that's it
 the total is four pounds
 and this is the receipt for the recorded
 delivery

youm ilkhamees/Thursday

Useful words and phrases

bareed	post
faal-ee bareed	postage stamp
haatuf ilbareed	posting box
bareed gawwi	air mail
biTTayyara	by air mail (by plane)
raayiz abeat	I would like to send (post)
ilgawaab da biTTayyaara	this letter by air
ilgawaab da musaggal	this letter by recorded delivery
ilkaat da 'ingiltira	this card to England
raayiz asaggil ilgawaab da (or) raayiz abeat ilgawaab da musaggal	I would like to send this letter by recorded delivery
walla/aw	or

Singular and plural

Singular		Plural	
gawaab	letter	gawabaat	letters
ilgawaab	the letter	ilgawabaat	the letters
kaat	card	kuroot	cards
ilkaat	the card	ilkuroot	the cards
Tard	parcel	Turood	parcels
iTTard	the parcel	iTTurood	the parcels
Taabir	stamp	Tawaabic	stamps
iTTaabir	the stamp	iTTawaabic	the stamps

Making a phone call

You can make local and international telephone calls at your hotel or at public telephone offices. Local calls can also be made from public telephones in the streets, in some countries, or from most shops, which charge a reasonable fee. It is more convenient to use the hotel telephones, but it is cheaper to use the telephone office, particularly for international calls. In hotels you ask the operator to connect you to local or international numbers. In the public telephone office you book the call with an assistant, wait until your number is obtained then the assistant calls you to take the call from booth number such and such. After you finish your call, you pay the fees and get a receipt.

fi-s sintiraal/At the telephone office

Catherine:	sayza mukalma manshistar min faDlak.
Clerk:	HaaDir. nimra kaam fi manshistar?
Catherine:	innimra di. (shows him the number written)
Clerk:	kaam di'ee'a?
Catherine:	sitt da'aayi' min faDlak. bikaam?
Clerk:	arbaca-w eishreen gineih.
Catherine:	Tayyib shukran.
Clerk:	itfaDDali, kabeena nimra sabaa.

Words and phrases from the dialogue



ʕayza mukalma manshistar
 nimra kaam
 kaam di'ee'a?
 sitt da'aayi'
 kabeena nimra sabʕa

I would like to call Manchester
 what is the number?
 how many minutes?
 six minutes
 cabin (booth) No. 7

Useful words and phrases

ʕaayiz/ʕayza (f.) akallim landan
 mumkin akallim London?
 mumkin aʕmil tilifoun?
 mumkin akkallim fittilifoun?
 ilmukalma khamseen 'irsh
 'aloo'alu
 'aywa, meen?

I would like to make a call to London
 can (may) I make a call to London?
 can I make a call?
 can I use the phone?
 50 piastres a call
 hello (on the phone)
 yes, who is it? (calling)

the way it works

ʕaadi means 'ordinary'. When talking about post, it means surface mail.
 khalaaS means 'finished'. It is used in conversation to mean 'that's it', 'that's all', 'no more', 'it's finished', or 'already'.

things to do

4.3 Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to send these cards to Birmingham.
- 2 Can I send this letter, recorded delivery, please?
- 3 Can I send these parcels to Paris, please?
- 4 I would like a stamp for this card, please.
- 5 I would like to send these letters by air mail.
- 6 Where is the recording receipt?
- 7 How much is a stamp for Britain by air mail?
- 8 Can I use the telephone?
- 9 Can I call Alexandria?
- 10 I would like to call Manchester, please.

LONG-DISTANCE TRAVEL



There are intercity air and bus services in all the Arab countries, but railway services are only available in some. Trains have three classes, with a 'superluxe' class on certain routes, which provides air conditioned carriages and sleeping compartments, and buffet or restaurant services. It is advisable to travel at least first class on trains, especially as the fares are reasonable. Third class is very basic (wooden seats); and the locals would also be surprised to see you among them in second class. Air conditioned buses also run on certain bus routes.

You should enquire about the facilities available on the route you are using before booking train or bus tickets and be sure to reserve seats in advance, particularly for longer journeys.

Look for the following signs:

Ticket office

Platform number

Carriage number

Restaurant carriage

Sleeping carriage

shibbaak ittazaakir

raSeef raqam

caraba raqam

carabiyyit il'akl

carabiyyit innoum

شباك التذاكر

رصيف رقم...

عربة رقم...

عربة الاكل

عربة النوم

issafar bil'aTr/Travelling by train

It would be useful to refer to pp. 26–28 for talking about time in this unit.

- Bill: tazkara skindiriyya min faDlak.
 Clerk: daraga 'oola walla tanya?
 Bill: daraga 'oola mukayyafa.
 Clerk: raayiH gayy walla raayiH bass?
 Bill: raayiH gayy.
 Clerk: daraga 'oola raayiH gayy, bi cashara gneih.
 Bill: itfaDDal. il'aTr issaaca kaam?
 Clerk: feeh 'aTr issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.
 Bill: raSeef nimra kaam?
 Clerk: raSeef nimra talaata.
 Bill: feeh carabiyyit 'akl?
 Clerk: 'aywa feeh. wi feeh bufeih kamaan.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

tazkara skindiriyya	a ticket to Alexandria
daraga 'oola	1st class
walla tanya?	or 2nd class?
daraga 'oola mukayyafa	1st class air-conditioned
raayiH gayy	return
walla raayiH bass?	or one way only?
il'aTr issaaca kaam?	what time is the train?
feeh 'aTr	there is a train
issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.	at 8.30.
raSeef nimra kaam?	what platform number?
raSeef nimra talaata	platform No. 3
feeh carabiyyit 'akl?	is there a restaurant carriage?
wi feeh bufeih kamaan.	and there is a buffet as well.

Useful words and phrases

'aTr iskindiriyya (lukSur, etc)	the train to Alexandria (Luxor, etc)
caayiz aHgiz makaan	I would like to book a seat
iddeeni tazkara	give me a ticket
daraga 'oola (tanya)	1st (2nd) class
siyaHiyya	tourist class (on planes)
feeh makaan ('amaakin)	there is a seat (are seats)
mafeesh 'amaakin fi	there are no seats on
'aTr 'issaaca khamisa	the 5 o'clock train
Tayyaarit issaaca khamisa	the 5 o'clock plane

youm iggumaa/Friday

hish makaan waaHid bass.

raayil/zahaab

raayil gayy/zahaab wi cawda

misafir (misafreen) imta?

raayil (ragreen) imta?

misafir biTTayyara

misafir bil'aTr

karafayyit innoum

diwaan bisrirein

qilla raqam

itTayyara t'oom issaaca kaam?

itTayyara tiwSal issaaca kaam?

itTayyara t'oom min ... issaaca

itTayyara tiwSal ... issaaca

HaTr i y'oom issaaca kaam?

HaTr yiwSal issaaca kaam?

there is only one seat

one way

return

when are you travelling?

when are you coming back?

travelling by plane (air)

travelling by train

in the sleeping carriage

compartment with two berths

flight number

what times does the plane take off?

what time does the plane arrive?

the plane *takes off* from ... at ... o'clock

the plane *arrives at* ... at ... o'clock

what time does the train leave?

what time does the train arrive?

things to do

6.1 You are booking seats for yourself and friends on a train from Cairo to Luxor. Say the following to the ticket officer, in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both male. (Refer to pp. 26–28 and p. 80 when talking about time.)

- 1 What time is the train to Luxor?
- 2 We are travelling on Friday morning.
- 3 I would like to book four seats, please.
- 4 First class air-conditioned.
- 5 We are going by train and coming back by plane.
- 6 Can I book a compartment with two berths?
- 7 How much is the ticket?
- 8 Is there a restaurant carriage?
- 9 What time does the train leave?
- 10 And what time does it arrive?

6.2 You are booking a plane seat for yourself from Amman to Jeddah. Say the following in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both female.

- 1 I would like to book a seat to Jeddah.
- 2 I am travelling Friday afternoon.
- 3 How much is a return ticket?
- 4 Tourist class.
- 5 What time does the plane take off?
- 6 What time does the plane arrive in Jeddah?

SPORT AND LEISURE



Most big hotels have sports facilities, particularly for swimming, tennis, squash and table tennis. There are also sporting clubs which are similar to sports centres in Britain, except that, in some countries, you cannot be admitted unless you are accompanied by a club member. In the evening, various kinds of shows are presented in the hotels, theatres, cinemas, music halls and night clubs.

il 'alɛaab irriyaaDiyya/Sports activities

Bill and Catherine make enquiries at the hotel reception about the sports facilities available.

- Bill: 'iHna ɛayzeen nile ab tinis niɛmil 'eih?
 Receptionist: tiHgizu maleab. ɛayzeen tilɛabu 'add 'eih?
 Bill: saaea-kfaaya. wi baɛdein niɛoom shiwayya.
 Receptionist: issaɛ-b khamɛa-gneih. canduku maDaarib?
 Bill: la' maɛandinaash maDaarib hina.
 Receptionist: mumkin ti'aggaru maDaarib min il huteil.
 Bill: Tayyib ni'aggar maDrabein.
 Receptionist: laaz'im tiHgizu-l maleab bisurea.

youm iggumaa/Friday

- Catherine: wi Hammaam issibaaHa caayiz Hagz?
 Receptionist: la'. Hammaam issibaaHa caayiz rasm-idkhool.
 Catherine: wi rasm iddukhool kaam?
 Receptionist: gineih likull waaHid.
 Catherine: Tayyib shukran.
 Receptionist: ma'assalaama.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

ahna rayzeen nilcab tinis	we would like to play tennis
ahna mul 'eih?	what shall we do?
nilgias malcab	(you) book a court.
rayzeen tilcabu 'add 'eih?	how long do you want to play?
saa'a kfaaya	an hour is enough.
ahna shiwayya	(we) swim for a bit.
ahna luku maDaarib	do you have rackets?
ahna andinaash maDaarib	we have no rackets.
ahna t'aggaru maDaarib	you can hire rackets.
ahna	quickly.
Hammaam issibaaHa	the swimming pool
caayiz hagz?	does it need booking?
rasm-idkhool	entrance fee
likull waaHid	each

Useful words and phrases

Hammaam sibaaHa	swimming pool
malcab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash court
tarabeizit bing bong	table tennis table
maDrab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash racket
kourt tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash ball
ahnaDaarib maggaanan	the rackets are free
Hammaam issibaaHa maggaanan	the swimming pool is free
nilcab sawa (maka ba'D)	let's play together
fi-n naadi	in the club

nirrooH fein?/Where to go?

Mr and Mrs Clark ask their hotel manager for advice on spending the evening out in Luxor.

- Mr Clark: nirrooH fein i'llilaadi?
 Manager: feeh birnaamig iSSouT wiDDou' fi maebad ilkarnaK.
 Mrs Clark: wifeeh 'eih kamaan?
 Manager: feeh sahra maSriyya hina fil huteil.
 Mr Clark: issahra-l maSriyya feeheh 'eih?
 Manager: feeheh museeqa maSriyya wi ra'S shacbi wi 'aghaani shacbiyya.

youm iggumεa/Friday

- Mr Clark: wifeeh 'eih kamaan?
 Manager: wifeeh **sahra**
 'urubbiyya fi huteil
 ramsees.
 Mrs Clark: iSSouT wiDDou'
 issaacα kaam?
 Manager: **ilbirnaamig yibda'**
 issaacα sabcα, wi
 yintihi-s saacα cαshara.
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib **nirooH** iSSout
 wiDDou' inniharda,
 winiHDar issahra-l
 maSriyya **bukra**.
 Manager: **tisharrafu** yafandim.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein illilaadi?
 birnaamig iSSout wiDDou'
 fi macbad ilkarnak
 wifeeh 'eih kamaan?
 sahra maSriyya ('urubbiyya)

feeha 'eih?
 museeqa maSriyya
 ra'S shac'bi
 'aghaani shac'biyya
 ilbirnaamig yibda'
 wi yintihi-s saacα
 nirooH . . . inniharda
 winiHDar . . . bukra
 tisharrafu

where shall we go this evening?
 the son et lumière programme
 in Karnak temple
 and what else is there?
 Egyptian (European) evening
 entertainment
 what is in it?
 Egyptian music
 folk dances
 folk songs
 the programme starts
 and ends at . . . o'clock
 we go to . . . today
 and attend . . . tomorrow
 it is an honour to us

yum iggumɛa/Friday

Useful words and phrases

ɛmasra	cinema
ɛsraH	theatre
ɛsra	film
ɛsraHɛɛ	play
ɛna ɛsraH ɛmasraH	I am going to the theatre
ɛna ɛsraH ɛsɛnɛma	I am going to the cinema
ɛna ɛsraH ɛ'ahwa	I am going to the café
ɛna ɛsraH ɛdisco	I am going to a disco
ɛna ɛsraHɛɛ ɛala-t tilifizioun	I am going to watch television
ɛna ɛsraHɛɛ ɛala-l vidyu	I am going to watch the video
ɛna ɛsraHɛɛ ɛala-k koura	I am going to watch the football
ɛhwa ɛala-n neel/-lbaHr	a café by the Nile/sea
ɛlɛɛɛ i-trooH fein?	where would you like to go?

the way it works

Sports

ɛlaa aab irriyaaDiiyya is a term used in Arabic when talking about all kinds of sports activities whether they are games or sports. The singular of **'ala aab** is **lieba**.

malaab is used in Arabic to mean pitch, field or court. The plural is **malaacib**.

malaab/malaacib tinis	tennis court/s
malaab/ malaacib koura	football pitch/es
malaab/malaacib huki	hockey pitch/es
malaab/malaacib iskwash	squash court/s
malaab/malaacib vuli	volleyball court/s

Some

ɛhiwayya means 'a bit', 'a little' or 'some'. When it is followed by a noun it becomes **ɛhiwayyit**.

Examples

ɛhiwayyit mayya	some water
ɛhiwayyit teen	some figs
ɛlaab ɛhiwayya	play for a bit

Verbs in the future

ha at the beginning of the verb makes it future.

Examples

'ana hatfarrag	I am going to (shall) watch
'iHna hanitfarrag	we are going to (shall) watch
huwwa hayitfarrag	he is going to (will) watch

In some cases the first vowel of the verb is dropped.

'ana harooH (arooH)	I shall go
iHna hanrooh (nirooH)	we shall go
huwwa hayrooH (yirooH)	he will go

things to do

5.3 Tom wants to play squash. Translate the conversation he has into Arabic.

- 1 Tom: Can I book a squash court?
- 2 Attendant: For how long?
- 3 Tom: One hour.
- 4 Attendant: Do you want rackets?
- 5 Tom: No, we have rackets.
- 6 Attendant: Five pounds please.
- 7 Tom: When can we play?
- 8 Attendant: Half past four.
- 9 Tom: Is there a shower here?
- 10 Attendant: Yes, there are three.
- 11 Tom: Where are they?
- 12 Attendant: At the end of this corridor, on the left.

5.4 Nabeel asks Peter where he would like to spend the evening. Translate Peter's part into Arabic.

- Nabeel: Where would you like to go tonight?
- 1 Peter: What's available?
- Nabeel: There is a nice programme in the club.
- 2 Peter: What else is there?
- Nabeel: There is also evening entertainment in the hotel.
- 3 Peter: What does the hotel evening include?
- Nabeel: The hotel evening entertainment is a programme of Egyptian music and songs?
- 4 Peter: And what does the club evening include?
- Nabeel: The club programme is European music and singing.
- 5 Peter: All right. We'll go to the club tonight.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

There are both public and private health services in the Arab countries. Public services are available in government hospitals and medical centres. Private services are available in private hospitals and surgeries. If you are too ill to move, you can ask for a doctor to come and see you, or for an ambulance to take you to the nearest hospital or medical centre. In case of emergency you can go, or be taken, to the casualty department in any hospital, public or private.

Most do not speak English, but your knowledge of Arabic would be useful for talking to hotel staff, ambulance men, paramedics or members of the public in case of emergency. It is advisable to take medical insurance before you travel so that you can claim any expenses.

taɛbaan shiwayya/Feeling ill

Mr Clark does not feel well when he gets up in the morning. Mrs Clark goes to the hotel reception to ask their advice.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Mrs Clark: | SabaaH ilkheir, 'ana misiz klaark, 'ouDa nimra arbae'Taashar. |
| Reception: | SabaaH ilkheir yamadaam. 'ayyi khidma? |
| Mrs Clark: | 'ana zougi taɛbaan shiwayya. niemil 'eih? |
| Reception: | huwwa candu 'eih yamadaam? |
| Mrs Clark: | candu Suddaac w-iltihaab fi zouru |
| Reception: | tiHibbi niTlublu duktour? |
| Mrs Clark: | 'aywa min faDlik. |
| Reception: | Tayyib. haniTlub duktour Haalan. |
| Mrs Clark: | shukran. |
| Reception: | ilcafw. |



Words and phrases in the dialogue

taɛbaan shiwayya
niemil 'eih?
huwwa candu 'eih?

candu Suddaac
w-iltihaab fi zouru
tiHibbi niTlublu duktour?

haniTlub duktour Haalan

is not very well
what shall we do?
what is wrong with him?/what does he
suffer from?
he has a headache
and a sore throat
would you like us to call a doctor for
him?
we shall call a doctor immediately

youm issabt/Saturday

fil eiyaada/In the surgery

Bill goes to see a doctor because he has a stomach-ache.



Doctor: candak éih ya mistar teilar?
Bill: candi maghaS wi 'is-haal.
Doctor: min 'imta?
Bill: min imbaariH billeil.
Doctor: Tayyib 'aakhud ilHaraara.

After taking Bill's temperature and examining him, the doctor gives him a prescription.

Doctor: mafeesh Haraara. di Haaga baseeTa. khud iddawa da
wistareeH raaHa kamla.
Bill: 'aakhud iddawa kaam marra?
Doctor: talat marraat fil youm baed il'akl.
Bill: waakul 'eih?
Doctor: Kul tust wishrab Hagaat sa'ca bass.
Bill: shukran ya duktour salaamu caleiku.
Doctor: ilcafw macassalaama.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

candi maghaS wi 'is-haal
min 'imta?
min imbaariH billeil
'aakhud ilHaraara
mafeesh Haraara
di Haaga baseeTa
khud iddawa da
wistareeH raaHa kamla
kaam marra?
talat marraat fil youm
waakul 'eih?
kul tust
wishrab Hagaat sa'ca
bass

I have stomach-ache and diarrhoea
Since when?
Since last night
Let me take the temperature
There is no temperature
This is not serious
Take this medicine
and have complete rest
how often?
Three times a day
And what shall I eat?
eat toast
and have cold drinks
only

youm issabt/Saturday

Describing your ailments

There are two different ways of talking about ailments

- 1. *candi* + symptom = I have + symptom
- 2. (part of the body) *bi yiwgaeni* (m.)/*bi tiwgaeni* (f.)

Examples

<i>candi Sudaac</i>	I have a headache
<i>candi imsaak</i>	I have constipation
<i>candi iltihaab fi zouri</i>	I have a sore throat
<i>kufi-b yiwgaeni</i> (m.)	I have pain in my shoulder
<i>diraaci-b yiwgaeni</i> (m.)	I have pain in my arm
<i>tiqli-b tiwgaeni</i> (f.)	I have pain in my leg
<i>weedi-b tiwgaeni</i> (f.)	I have pain in my hand

(Note the change of **bi** into **-b**.)

Injuries

arm/oun	twisted	cut	broke
'Yad	laweit	garaHit	kasart
his	lawaa	garaH	kasar
her	lawit	garaHit	kasarit

Examples

<i>'ana laweit diraaci</i>	I twisted my arm
<i>Nabeel kasar diraacu</i>	Nabeel broke his arm
<i>Fayza garaHit 'idha</i>	Fayza cut her hand

Other injuries

<i>'anaSni dabboor</i>	<i>I have been stung by a wasp</i>
<i>'anaSitni nahla</i>	<i>I have been stung by a bee</i>

Things you have to tell the doctor

<i>'ana candi sukkar</i>	I am diabetic
<i>'ana candi rabw</i>	I am asthmatic
<i>'ana candi-l 'alb (candi il'alb)</i>	I have heart trouble
<i>'ana candi Hasasiya lil binsileen</i>	I am allergic to penicillin
<i>'ana Haamil</i>	I am pregnant

Asking for help

<i>caayiz duktour</i> (m.)	I need a doctor
<i>caayza duktour</i> (f.)	I need a doctor
<i>caayiz il'iscaaf</i> (m.)	I need the ambulance
<i>caayza-l 'iscaaf</i> (f.)	I need the ambulance
<i>caayiz arooH ilmustashfa</i> (m.)	I want to go to the hospital.

Key words in Arabic

Ambulance	il'iscaaf	الإسعاف	Surgery	ciyaada	عيادة
Hospital	mustashfa	مستشفى	Doctor	duktour	دكتور

the way it works

'istareeH means have a rest, so **istareeH raaHa kamla** means have a complete rest. But in the phrase **itfaDDal istareeH** it means take a seat or have a seat.

Negation

mish, mafeesh, marandeesh

mish

mish caarif

mish raayiH

mafeesh

mafeesh Haraara

mafeesh caSeer

marandeesh

marandeesh Haraara

not

I don't know

I am not going

there is no (not)

there is no temperature

there is no juice

I have no (not)

I have not got a temperature

Orders and requests

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person

singular (m.)

singular (f.)

plural (m. + f.)

take

khud

khudi

khudu

eat

kul

kuli

kulu

drink

ishrab

ishrabi

ishrabu

things to do

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 eandak bard?

2 eandik Haraara?

3 eankak Hasasiya lilbinsileen?

4 min 'imta?

5 feeh \$udaac?

No, I haven't

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Since this morning

No, there isn't

yoom issabt/Saturday

fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

- Catherine: mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?
 Chemist: 'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.
 Catherine: 'aakhud 'add'eih?
 Chemist: khudi macla'a-kbeera marritein fil yoom. marra-S SubH, wi marra billeil.
 Catherine: baed il'akl walla 'abl il'akl?
 Chemist: baed il'akl.
 Catherine: shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?
 Chemist: miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.
 Catherine: 'itfaDDal.
 Chemist: shukran. macassalaama.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa
 dawa shurb
 'aakhud 'add'eih?
 macla'a-kbeera
 marritein fil yoom
 marra... wi marra

something for heartburn
 liquid medicine to take orally
 how much shall I take?
 one tablespoonful
 twice a day
 once... and once...

Useful words and phrases

dawa 'a'raaS
 dawa saayil (shurb)
 dawa Hu'an
 'urS ('a'raaS)
 mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?
 raayiz *Haaga (dawa) li
 raayiz aSrif iddawa da
 raayiz aSrif irrushitta di
 'add'eih?
 kaam marra?
 macla'a-kbeera
 macla'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)
 medicine in liquid form (liquid)
 medicine to be taken by injection
 tablet (tablets)
 can I have something/medicine for?
 I want something/medicine for
 I want this medicine made up
 I want this prescription made up
 how much?
 how many times?
 tablespoonful
 teaspoonful

* Note: Use raayiz if a man, rayza if a woman.

youm issabt/Saturday

the way it works

'istareeH means have a rest, so **istareeH raaHa kamla** means have a complete rest. But in the phrase **itfaDDal istareeH il** means take a seat or have a seat.

Negation

mish, mafeesh, macandeesh

mish

mish caarif

mish raayiH

mafeesh

mafeesh Haraara

mafeesh caSeer

macandeesh

macandeesh Haraara

not

I don't know

I am not going

there is no (not)

there is no temperature

there is no juice

I have no (not)

I have not got a temperature

Orders and requests

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person

singular (m.)

singular (f.)

plural (m. + f.)

take

khud

khudi

khudu

eat

kul

kuli

kulu

drink

ishrab

ishrabi

ishrabu

things to do

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 candak bard?

2 candik Haraara?

3 cankak Hasasiya lilbinsileen?

4 min 'imta?

5 feeh Sudaæ?

No, I haven't

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Since this morning

No, there isn't

fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

- Catherine: mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?
 Chemist: 'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.
 Catherine: 'aakhud 'add'eih?
 Chemist: khudi macla'a-kbeera marritein fil youm. marra-S SubH, wi marra billeil.
 Catherine: baed il'aki walla 'abl il'aki?
 Chemist: baed il'aki.
 Catherine: shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?
 Chemist: miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.
 Catherine: 'itfaDDal.
 Chemist: shukran. macassalaama.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa
 dawa shurb
 'aakhud 'add'eih?
 macla'a-kbeera
 marritein fil youm
 marra... wi marra

something for heartburn
 liquid medicine to take orally
 how much shall I take?
 one tablespoonful
 twice a day
 once... and once...

Useful words and phrases

dawa 'a'raaS
 dawa saayil (shurb)
 dawa Hu'an
 'urS ('a'raaS)
 mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?
 caayiz *Haaga (dawa) li
 caayiz aSrif iddawa da
 caayiz aSrif irrushitta di
 'add 'eih?
 kaam marra?
 macla'a-kbeera
 macla'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)
 medicine in liquid form (liquid)
 medicine to be taken by injection
 tablet (tablets)
 can I have something/medicine for?
 I want something/medicine for
 I want this medicine made up
 I want this prescription made up
 how much?
 how many times?
 tablespoonful
 teaspoonful

* Note: Use caayiz if a man, cayza if a woman.

the way it works

Big and small

Kibeera big **sghayyara** small

When talking about dosage in medicine **macla'a-kbeera** means 'tablespoonful' and **macla'a-Sghayyara** means 'teaspoonful'. **Kbeera** and **Sghayyaara** lost their first vowels because of the last **a** in **macla'a**.

How many?

kaam? How many?

kaam is always followed by the singular when asking about the number of anything.

Examples

kaam marra?	how many times?
kaam keelu?	how many kilos?
kaam gineih?	how many pounds?

The answer to **kaam marra?** can be as follows

marra waHda	once
marritein	twice
talat marraat	times (up to 10)
Hidaashar marra	eleven times (from 11 upwards)

things to do

6.3 Ask in Arabic for the following things at the pharmacy:

- 1 something for a headache
- 2 to have a prescription made up
- 3 shaving cream and toothpaste
- 4 cotton wool, Dettol and elastoplast
- 5 something for diarrhoea and a disinfectant
- 6 how many times you should take the medicine
- 7 how much of the medicine you should take
- 8 a toothbrush
- 9 eau de Cologne and talcum powder
- 10 shaving brush and razor blades

EATING OUT

Lunch ('ilghada) is the main meal for townspeople in Egypt and all other Arab countries. A formal lunch is a long course meal, whether it is served at a restaurant, in a hotel or in a private house. Lunch ('ilghada) is served between 1.00 and 4.00 in the afternoon. The evening meal ('ilgasha) is either a big meal, like lunch, or a light meal. Light meals, if not taken at home, are served in restaurants and cafés.



A formal meal includes the following:

shurba 'aw salaTa

ruzz 'aw makarouna

laHma-w khuDaar wi salaTa

il Hilw

mashroub (shaay/'ahwa)

soup or salad

rice or macaroni

meat, vegetables and salad

dessert

drink (tea or coffee)

Although alcoholic drinks are only available in some Arab countries, non-alcoholic beer (**beera**) and wine (**nibeet**) are available in them all. The majority of the Arab people have water (**mayya**) or fizzy drinks with their big meals.

Waiters expect a tip (**ba'sheesh**) even if a service charge is included in the bill. A 10% tip is just right in all kinds of restaurants.

fil maTcam/At the restaurant

Kamaal Salem and his wife arranged to meet Bill and Catherine and give them a meal at a restaurant in Cairo.

Kamaal: massaa' ilkheir. sayzeen **tarabeiza** **larba'a** min faDlak.

Waiter: 'ahlan yafandim. **itfaDDalu** min hina.

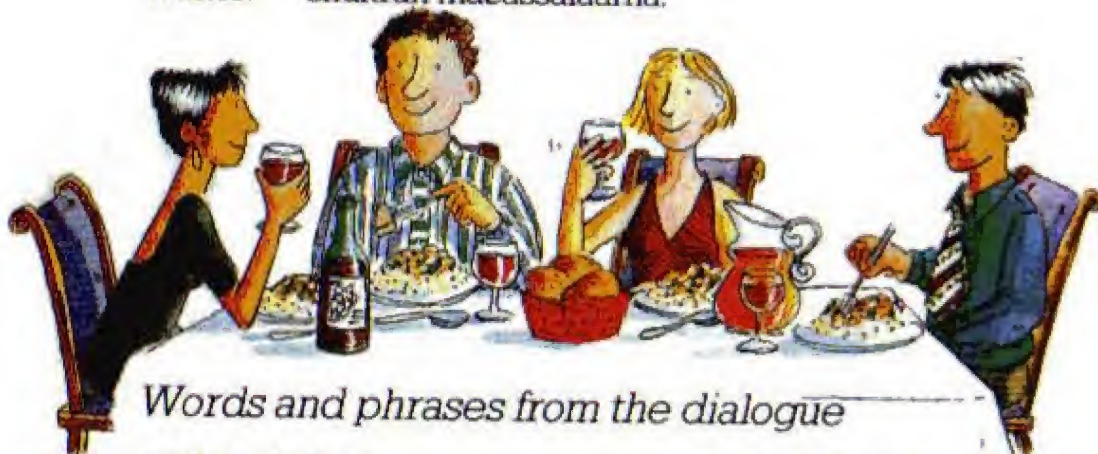
Kamaal: **mumkin** il minyu min faDlak?

Waiter: **Haalan** yafandim.

youm issabt/Saturday

Later, after consulting the menu. . .

- Waiter: 'aywa yafandim, **Talabatku 'eih?**
 Kamaal: sayzeen itnein **shurbit eats** witnein shurbit **TamaaTim**.
 Waiter: **seish wi salaTaata wi-mkhalilaat?**
 Kamaal: 'aywa. wi baadein sayzeen itnein ruzz, witnein makarouna,
 witnein kabaab, witnein kufta-w waaHid bamya-w waaHid
 bisilla.
 Waiter: **tiHibbu tishrabu eih maca-l 'aki?**
 Kamaal: naakhud arbaca caSeer tuffaaH, wi-'zaazit mayya maedaniyya
 Waiter: **wil Hilw?**
 Kamaal: 'itnein mihallabiyya-w waaHid baTTeekh wi waaHid einab
 Waiter: tiHibbu 'ahwa walla shaay **baed il'aki?**
 Kamaal: 'itnein 'ahwa **maZboot**, witnein shaay **binicnaac**.
 Waiter: HaaDir yafandim. 'ayyi khidma.
 Kamaal: **ilHisaab min faDlak**.
 Waiter: HaaDir, **sanya waHda. itfaDDal**.
 Kamaal: dal Hisaab, **wida eashaanak**.
 Waiter: shukran maassalaama.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

tarabeiza larbaca
 itfaDDalu min hina
 mumkin il minyu?
 Haalan

Talabatku 'eih?
 shurbit eats/TamaaTim
 salaTaata wi-mkhalilaat
 tiHibbu tishrabu 'eih
 maca-l 'aki?
 'izaazit mayya
 mayya maedaniyya
 wil Hilw?
 baed il'aki?
 'ahwa maZboot
 shaay binicnaac
 ilHisaab min faDlak
 sanya waHda
 wida eashaanak

a table for four
 This way please
 Can we have the menu?
 In a minute (literally it means
 immediately)
 what would you like to order?
 lentil/tomato soup
 salads and pickles
 what would you like to drink
 with the meal?
 a bottle of water
 mineral water
 and what for dessert?
 after the meal?
 Turkish coffee with little sugar
 mint tea (with mint)
 the bill, please
 one second
 and this is for you

youm issabt/Saturday

Useful words and phrases

ana Haagiz tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (m.)
ana Hagza tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (f.)
ilna Hagzeen tarabeiza	we have booked a table	we (m./f.)
'ald il'akl	before the meal/food	
ma'a-l 'akl	with the meal/food	
ba'd il 'akl	after the meal/food	

The word **Haaga** which means 'thing' is always used when asking for drinks of any kind. Hot or cold is **sukhna** or **sa'ea**.

Examples

mumkin Haaga sa'ea?	can I have a cold drink?
mumkin nishrab Haaga?	can we have something to drink?

Another way of asking for a drink is mentioning it by name.

Examples

mumkin nishrab shaay?	can we have tea?
'ahwa min faDlak	coffee please

Asking about food and drinks available

canduku shurbit 'eih?	what soup have you got?
canduku (feeh) khuDaar 'eih?	what vegetables have you got?
canduku'eih saa'ic?	what cold drinks have you got?
canduku caSeer 'eih?	what juices have you got?
canduku Hilw 'eih?	what dessert have you got?
canduku luHoom 'eih?	what meat dishes have you got?

Both **feeh** and **canduku** can be used separately or together.

Examples

feeh kukakoula?	} Have you got a Coca-Cola?
feeh canduku kukakoula?	
canduku kukakoula?	

the way it works

Would you like?

When asking an individual or a group what they *would like* (1) or *would like to do* (2) use the following:

(1) tiHibb 'ahwa? (m.)	Would you like coffee?
tiHibbi 'ahwa walla shaay? (f.)	Would you like coffee or tea?
tiHibbu ceish wi salaTa? (pl.)	Would you like bread and salad?

youm issabt/Saturday

- (a) **tiHibbi tishrab 'eih?** (m.)
tiHibbu taklu 'eih? (pl.)

What would you like to drink?
 What would you like to eat?

Also

- (b) **tiHibbi tishrab kukakoula?** (m.)
tiHibbi tishrabi kukakoula? (f.)
tiHibbu tishrabu kukakoula? (pl.)

} Would you like to drink
 Coca Cola?

When the enquiry is about food or drink the word **Talab** (s.) or **Talabaat** (pl.) is used with the appropriate pronoun ending.

Examples

Talabak'eih? (m.)	What would you like?	}	(singular)
Talabik'eih? (f.)	What would you like?		
Talabku'eih? (pl.)	What would you like?		
Talabaatak'eih? (m.)	What would you like?	}	(plural)
Talabaatik'eih? (f.)	What would you like?		
Talabaatku'eih? (pl.)	What would you like?		

tiHibbu tishrabu 'eih? or **Talabaatku'eih?** are more polite than **tishrabu 'eih?** or **sayzeen 'eih?**

things to do

6.4 Say the following to the waiter:

- 1 I have booked a table for two.
- 2 In the name of (give your name)
- 3 Can we have the menu please?
- 4 Can we have something to drink?
- 5 I would like a table for four.
- 6 What vegetables have you got?
- 7 What cold drinks have you got?
- 8 Have you got Turkish coffee?
- 9 Have you got rice or macaroni?
- 10 Have you got okra?

6.5 Order the following dishes and drinks:

- 1 One lentil soup and three tomato soups.
- 2 Two Pepsis and two lemon juices.
- 3 Three kebabs and one kufta.
- 4 Two coffees with a little sugar.
- 5 Four mint teas.

TALKING WITH FRIENDS

muHadsa/Making conversation

Bill and Catherine are sitting in the hotel lounge waiting for a friend to come and collect them. A middle-aged man sitting close by strikes up a conversation.



- Man: SabaaH ilkheir, 'intu-mnein?
 Bill: 'iHna min ingiltira, wi HaDritak minein?
 Man: 'ana maSri, min 'aSwaan.
 Catherine: HaDritak bitishtaghal 'eih?
 Man: 'ana taagir.
 Bill: HaDritak geit ilqaahira 'imta?
 Man: 'ana geit min yumein, wintu geitu 'imta?
 Catherine: 'iHna geina min 'usbooe.
 Man: wib tiemilu 'eih hina?
 Bill: 'iHna SaHafiyyeen. biniktib ean ilbilaad il earabiyya.
 Man: wi 'ardeen 'add 'eih fi maSr?
 Bill: 'iHna-msafreen inniharda.
 Man: bissalaama. 'ana kamaan misaafir inniharda.
 Catherine: bissalaama.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

'intu-mnein?
 min ingiltira/aSwaan
 HaDritak (m.)/HaDritik (f.)
 'ana maSri (taagir)
 bitishtaghal 'eih?
 geit ilqaahira 'imta?
 min yumein ('usbooe)
 wib tiemilu 'eih hina?
 iHna SaHafiyyeen
 biniktib ean
 ilbilaad il earabiyya

where are you from?
 from England/Aswan
 respectful form of address
 I am Egyptian (a merchant)
 what do you do for a living?
 when did you come to Cairo?
 two days (a week) ago
 and what are you doing here?
 we are journalists
 we are writing about
 the Arab countries

youm ilHadd/Sunday

wi 'a:deen 'add 'eih?
'iHna-msafreen
bissalaama
'ana kamaan misaafir

and how long are you staying?
we are travelling/leaving
have a safe journey
I, too, am travelling/leaving

Talking about your occupation

To ask about someone's occupation you can say

inta (HaDritak) bitishtaghal'eih/fein? (m.)
inti (HaDritik) bitishaghali'eih/fein? (f.)
intu-b tishtaghalu'eih/fein? (pl.)

They all mean 'What do you do?' 'Where do you work?'

'eih what fein where

You can answer this question in one or two ways

'ana + occupation	I am + occupation
or	
'ana bashtaghal + occupation	I work as a + occupation

Examples

'ana mudarris	I am a teacher
or	
'ana bashtaghal mudarris	I work as a teacher
'ana baghtaghal fi sharika	I work in a firm

The following table shows more examples with different pronouns

	subject	verb (work)	occupation	
I	'ana	bashtaghal	mudarris	teacher
you	'inta	btishtaghal	saHafi	journalist
you	'inti	btishtaghali	duktoura	doctor
he	huwwa	byishtaghal	fi sharika	in a firm
she	hiyya	btishtaghal	fi balad ʿarabi	in an Arab country
we	'iHna	bntishtaghal	muHandiseen	engineers
you	'intu	btishtaghalu	saHafiyyeen	journalists
they	humma	byishtaghalu	mudarriseen	teachers

'ana bashtaghal	I work	in
"	fiS SaHaafa	in the press (journalism)
"	fit tadrees	in teaching
"	fil 'izaara	in broadcasting
"	fit tigaara	in trading (business)
"	fi siyaaHa	in tourism
"	fi bank	in a bank
"	fi sharika	in a company
"	fi sharikit bitroul	in an oil company
"	fi maSna: naseeg	in a textile factory
"	fi balad ʿarabi	in an Arab country
"	fi sifaarit briTanya	at the British Embassy.

youm ilHadd/Sunday

Talking about your stay

'ana geit (maSr) 'imta? (m.)
 'anti geiti (maSr) 'imta? (f.)
 'ihna geitu (maSr) 'imta? (pl.)
 'ana geit (maSr) min yumein
 'ihna geina (maSr) min yumein
 'ana 'aacid 'add 'eih? (m.)
 'ana 'aacid 'usbooc
 'anti 'acda 'add 'eih? (f.)
 'ana 'acda talat-t iyyaam
 'anti 'acdeen 'add 'eih? (pl.)
 'ihna 'acdeen cashar-t iyyaam
 'ana-msaafir 'imta? (m.)
 'anti-msafra 'imta? (f.)
 'ihna-msafreen 'imta? (pl.)
 'ana-msaafir ba'd 'usbooc
 'ana-msafra ba'd bukra
 'ihna-msafreen inniharda

when did you come to (Egypt)?

I came to (Egypt) two days ago
 we came to (Egypt) two days ago
 how long are you staying?
 I am staying for a week
 how long are you staying?
 I am staying for three days
 how long are you staying?
 we are staying for ten days

when are you leaving (travelling)?

I am leaving after (in) a week
 I am leaving the day after tomorrow
 we are leaving today

Summary of the structures used above

	pronoun		arrived	staying	travelling
I	(m.)	'ana	geit	'aacid	msaafir
I	(f.)	'ana	geiti	'acda	msafra
You	(m.)	'inta	geit	'aacid	msaafir
You	(f.)	'inti	geiti	'acda	msafra
He	(m.)	huwwa	gih	'aacid	msaafir
She	(f.)	hiyya	gat	'acda	msafra
You	(pl.)	'ihna	geina	'acdeen	msafreen
They	(pl.)	humma	gum	'acdeen	msafreen

Introducing people

'abit issayid ibraheem? (m.)
 'abiti " " (f.)
 tieraf issayid ibraheem (m.)
 tierafi " " (f.)

have you met Mr Ibrahim?

do you know Mr Ibrahim?

Polite expressions

bissalaama
 'ila-l liqaa'
 'agaaza sa'eeda
 'insha'allaah tinbisiT (m.)
 " tinbisTi (f.)
 " tinbisTu (pl.)

goodbye, have a safe journey
 see you again, au revoir
 have a nice holiday

I hope you will have a nice time

Asking about your country

'inta-mnein? (m.)
 'inti-mnein? (f.)
 'intu-mnein? (pl.)

where are you from?

youm ilHadd/Sunday

The answer may be:

'ana ingleezi

I am English

'ana min ingiltira

I am from England

'iHna ingleez

we are English

'iHna min ingiltira

we are from England

Talking about languages

bitikkallim ingleezi? (m.)

do you speak English?

bitikkallimi ingleezi? (f.)

do you speak English?

'aywa bakkallim ingleezi

yes, I speak English

la' bakkallim carabi bass

no, I speak Arabic only

the way it works

The continuous present

bi and **ba** are used with the verb in colloquial Arabic when talking about an action going on at the time of speaking or when reporting facts. Both the sounds **i** and **a** in **bi** and **ba** are lost when they are followed or preceded by **a**, **i** or **u** sounds.

Examples

'ana bakkallim carabi

I speak Arabic

'ana bashtaghal SaHafi

I work as a journalist

Catherine bitishtaghal SaHafiyya

Catherine works as a journalist

hiyya-b tilcab tinis

she plays tennis

wib ticmilu 'eih hina?

and what are you doing here?

The loss of i sound

The word **min** in **min ein** and the word **misaafir**, **misafra** and **misafreen** all lose their **i** sound when used after a word ending with a vowel.

Examples

'inta

'inti

'intu

} mnein?

where are you from? (m.)

where are you from? (f.)

where are you from? (pl.)

'inta msaafir

you are leaving (m.)

'inti msafra

you are leaving (f.)

'intu msafreen

you are leaving (pl.)

The loss of a verb

Questions with the verb **biticmil** in all its forms are normally answered like English without this verb.

Examples

biticmilu'eih?

what do you do/what are you doing?

youm ilHadd/Sunday

ahna SaHafiyyeen/mudarriseen
 ahna-b niktib gawabaat
 ahna-bnitfarrag ala-t tilifizyoun

we are journalists/teachers
 we are writing letters
 we are watching TV

things to do

71 You are invited to a party where you meet Arabic-speaking people.
 Say the following to them.

- 1 Ask a middle-aged man what he does for work.
- 2 Ask a young woman if she speaks English.
- 3 Say you are a teacher.
- 4 Say you came to Jeddah a week ago.
- 5 Say you are leaving tomorrow morning.
- 6 Ask a young journalist what she writes about.
- 7 Say you are writing about broadcasting in Egypt.
- 8 Say you are from England.
- 9 Ask a middle-aged woman where she is from.
- 10 Say your husband works at the British Embassy.

ziyaarit il'aSHaab/visiting friends

Bill and Catherine are invited by Kamaal and his wife to their home before their departure from Cairo. They are talking over the meal.



Kamaal: 'ahlan yaraagil, 'izzayyak inniharda?
 Bill: 'aHsan kiteer. mumkin 'aakul kull Haaga.
 Kamaal: 'ahlan yakatrin 'izzayyik?
 Catherine: 'anna kwayyisa.
 Kamaal: 'abiltu meen inniharda?
 Bill: 'abilna SaHafiyyeen min gareedit il'ahraam.
 Catherine: wana 'abilt SaHafiyya min magallit il'izaaca.
 Nadya: eagabku 'eih fi maSr?
 Bill: 'ilgaww Tabcan. shams kull youm.
 Catherine: 'aywa. 'ilgaww hina gameel.
 Kamaal: 'iT'fayyaara-s saaca kaam?

youm ilHadd/Sunday

- Bill: 'iT'Tayyaara-s sa'aa sitta. laakin **laazim nikoon** fil maTaar
issa'aa-rba'a.
Nadya: **lissa badri**. issa'aa waHda **dilwa'ti**.
Kamaal: Tayyib **naakul wi nimshi**. 'ana raayiH **macaaku**.

Words and phrases from the dialogue

yaraagil	mate/my friend
izzayyak/izzayyik	how are you (m./f.)
'aHsan kiteer	much better
'abiltu meen	who did you meet?
min gareedit il'ahraam	from 'Al-Ahram' newspaper
min magallit il'iza'aa	from 'Al-Iza'a magazine
cagabku 'eih?	what did you like?
ilgaww Tab'aan	the weather of course
shams kull youm	sun every day
ilgaww . . . gameel	the weather . . . is beautiful
laazim nikoon	we must be
lissa badri	there's plenty of time
dilwa'ti	now
naakul wi nimshi	let's go after we eat
ana raayiH macaaku	I'll go with you

Useful words and phrases

Greetings: Here are some ways of saying 'How are you?'

izzayyak	or	keif Haalak	when asking one male
izzayyik	or	keif Haalik	when asking one female
izzayyuku	or	keif Halku	when asking more than one

You could answer:

kwayyis/bikheir/ilHamdu lillaah	fine, very well
'aHsan	better
'aHsan kiteer	much better

kwayyis has different forms for singular and plural

kwayyis (m.)

kwayyisa (f.)

kwayiseen (pl.)

The other expressions **bikheir** and **ilHamdu lillaah** are used for singular and plural, male and female, without change.

Publications

gareeda/garaayid	newspaper/newspapers
magalla/magallaat	magazine/magazines
kitaab/kutub	book/books

Talking about the weather

When talking about the weather you can use the following expressions:

'iddinya bard/Harr	it is cold/hot
'iddinya bard/Harr giddan	it is very cold/hot
'ilgaww bard/Harr	it is cold/hot

youm ilHadd/Sunday

'ilgaww bard/Harr giddan
'ishshams Talca
'iddinya Dalma/noor
'iddinya bitmaTTar
'ilgaww gameel/kwayyis

it is very cold/hot
the sun is shining
it is dark/light
it is raining
it (the weather) is beautiful/fine

'iddinya literally means the world and 'ilgaww means the weather.

Early and late

dilw'ati now
bisurca quickly
bardein later
badri early

Haalan
lissa badri
mit'akhkhar

immediately
there's plenty of time
late

the way it works

Changes in pronunciation

issaaca loses its (i) sound when you say iTTayyaara-s saaca kaam because of the final a in iTTayyaara.

gareedit and magallit

Like feminine words ending with a'gareeda and magalla become gareedit and magallit when followed by their names, or any other noun.

gareedit il'ahraam	'Al-Ahram' newspaper
magallit il'izaaca	'Al-Izaca' magazine
gareedit kamaal	Kamaal's newspaper
magallit ishshahrida	this month's magazine

The same applies to ziyaara which becomes ziyaarit when followed by il'aSHaab.

laazim amshi/akoon = must go/be

These verbs change form according to the subject.

pronoun

(I) 'ana
(you) 'inta (m.)
(you) 'inti (f.)
(he) huwwa
(she) hiyya
(we) 'iHna
(you) 'intu (pl.)
(they) humma

must go

laazim amshi
laazim timshi
laazim timshi
laazim yimshi
laazim timshi
laazim nimshi
laazim timshu
laazim yimshu

must be

laazim akoon
laazim tikoon
laazim tikooni
laazim yikoon
laazim tikoon
laazim nikoon
laazim tikoonu
laazim yikoonu

yum ilHadd/Sunday

things to do

7.2 Can you reply in Arabic to the speaker?

- Speaker: 'izzayyak?
 1 you: very well, thank you.
 Speaker: 'abilt meen inniharda?
 2 you: I met a writer from Lebanon.
 Speaker: hatrooH ilmaTaar 'imta?
 3 you: I must be at the airport at 7 o'clock.
 Speaker: 'ana mumkin aroolt maraak.
 4 you: Thank you. When can we go?
 Speaker: caayiz garaayid aw magallaat?
 5 you: yes, 'AL-Ahram' please.

bissalaama/Have a safe journey

Kamaal and Nadya are saying goodbye to Bill and Catherine at the airport.



- Kamaal: tishrabu 'ahwa walla shaay?
 Catherine: 'ana ashraf 'ahwa maZbooT.
 Bill: wana kamaan 'ahwa maZbooT.
 Nadya: 'ismac ya Kamaal biynaadu cala-r rukkaab
 Kamaal: doul biynaadu cala rukkaab rouma.
 Nadya: 'aywa SaHeeH. laazim tiktibulna min ingiltira
 Catherine: Tabcan, wintu laazim teegu ingiltira
 Kamaal: 'uraayib insha'allah
 Bill: dilwa'ti biynaadu caleina
 Nadya: 'aywa SaHeeH. itfaDDalu intu. bissalaama
 Catherine: salaam ya nadya, mutshakkireen giddan
 Bill: salaamu caleikum. nishufku f-ingiltira
 Kamaal: maεassalaama, maεassalaama.

youm ilHadd/Sunday

Words and phrases from the dialogue

'ismac ya Kamaal
biynaadu cala-r rukkab
doul biynaadu cala
rukkaab rouma
'aywa SaHeeH
laazim tiktibulna
wintu laazim teegu ingiltira
'urayyib insha'allah
biynaadu caleina
mutshakkireen giddan

listen Kamaal
they are calling the passengers
they are calling
Rome passengers
yes, that's true
you must write to us
and you must come to England.
soon, God willing
they are calling us
many thanks

the way it works

'urayyib means 'near', in time and place.

'insh'allah means 'God willing'. This expression is used by most Arabs when talking about anything happening in the future.

doul originally means **these**, but it is also used in some cases to mean **they**, as in the sentence in the dialogue, **doul biynaadu cala rukkaab rouma**.

mutshakkireen is the plural of **mutshakkir** (m.) and **mutshakkira** (f.) which mean 'thank you'.

things to do

7.3 You are saying goodbye to your friends at the airport. Say in Arabic:

- 1 Who are these people?
- 2 They are passengers for Paris.
- 3 Listen (m. + f. pl.).
- 4 They are calling us.
- 5 What's the time now?
- 6 Robert, you must write to me.
- 7 And you must write to me, my friend.
- 8 Have a safe journey, Nadya.
- 9 See you (Salem) in London.
- 10 Soon, God willing.

KEY TO EXERCISES

- 1.1 1 'ahlan/ahlan wa sahan
2 furSa sa'eeda 3 'ana Sally 4 da-
zmeeli Tom 5 'ana 'aHmad 6 di zugti
nadya 7 'irriHla kannit kwayyisa?
8 'aywa irriHla kaanit kwayyisa
giddan. 9 fein ilcarabiyya?/ilcarabiyya
fein? 10 ilcarabiyya fil maw'af.
- 1.2 1 'anna candi Hagz hina 2 ismi
Bill Taylor. 3 'aayiz 'ouDa-b dushsh,
min faDlik. 4 bikaam illeila?
5 'ilmaTeam fein, min faDlik?
- 1.3 1 'andak 'ouDa faDya? 2 la',
'ana cayza 'ouDa-b Hammaam.
3 'arbae layaali, min faDlak.
4 mumkin ilmuftaaH, min faDlak?
5 il'ouDa fein, min faDlak?
- 2.1 1 'andak éih? (feeh éih?)
2 'andak (feeh) mirabbit éih?
3 takhdi shaay? (tishrabi...?)
4 takhdi 'aSeer? 5 taakul éih?
6 tishrab éih? 7 'aakhud fool wi
gibna wi-mrabbat balaH. 8 'y'aakhud
'ahwa-b laban.
- 2.2 1 talaata (sandwitsh) falaafil.
2 itnein (sandwitsh) gibna. 3 'arbaca
'aSeer burtu'aan. 4 waaHid
(sandwitsh) fool. 5 sitta bibsi.
6 khamisa 'aSeer lamoon.
- 2.3 1 mumkin 'aghayyar istirleeni
hina? 2 ilgineih il'istrleeni-b kaam?
3 mumkin 'aghayyar shikaat
siyaHiyya? 4 la', dularaat. 5 miyya
itnein wi talateen dulaar.
- 2.4 1 feeh kaam 'ouDa fil huteil? 2 It
has sixty-five rooms. 3 bikaam il'ouDa-l
shakhS waaHid? 4 It is forty-five
pounds per night. 5 feeh bank fil
huteil? 6 Yes, there is. 7 mumkin
'aghayyar eumla hina? 8 What do you
want to change? 9 'aayiz aghayyar
dularaat. 10 You can, of course.
- 2.5 1 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?
2 issaaca sabaa-w nuSS. 3 il'akHbaar
issaaca kaam? 4 issaaca khamisa
5 mumkin ateashsha-s saaca kaam?
6 min issaaca sabaa lissaaca tamanya-
w nuSS. 7 issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?
8 issaaca sitta. 9 issaaca dilwa'ti
tamanya-lla rube? 10 la', issaaca
dilwa'ti tamanya-w rube.
- 3.1 1 fein 'a'rab agzakhaana?
2 'arrooH maktab ilbareed izzaay?
3 fein 'ism ilbulees (ishshurTa)?
4 feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hina?
5 'arrooH maHTTit il'aTr izzaay?
- 3.2 1 'imshi-f shaarie ibraheem
liHadd midaan ramsees, wi bardein
Hawwid yimeen fi shaarie ramsees
wimshi-l Hadd shaarie issalaam, ilbank
cala-n naSya. 2 'imshi-f shaarie
ramsees liHadd shaarie shubra,
wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-l
Hadd shaarie luxor, maktab ilbareed
'awwil mabna cala-l yimeen. 3 imshi-f
shaarie luxor liHadd shaarie ibraheem,
wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-f
shaarie ibraheem liHadd midaan
ramsees. 'ism ilbulees hinaak fil midaan.
4 'idkhul fi shaarie ibraheem fittigaah
shaarie luxor, wibardein Hawwid
yimeen fi shaarie luxor. taalit dukkaan
cala-l yimeen huwwa-l maktaba.
5 'imshi-f shaarie luxor fittigaah
shaarie ibraheem, wibardein Hawwid
shimaal fi shaarie ibraheem wimshi-l
Hadd ilmidaan. ilmatHaf 'awwil mabna
cala-l yimeen.
- 3.3 1 'arrooH issook izzaay?
2 mumkin naakhud taksi min hina?
3 'utubees nimra kaam biyrooH maSr
iggideeda? 4 nighayyar fein? 5 fein
figgeeza?
- 3.4 cayza arooH huteil il'andalus.
2 laazim takhdi taksi. 3 Clare
mumkin taakhud 'utubees. 4 feeh
'utubees calaTool? 5 la' laazim
tighayyari-f baab ilHadeed. 6 fein
maw'af il'utubees? 7 'uddaam ilbank
8 ittazkara-b kaam? 9 ittazkara-b
eishreen 'irsh. 10 kwayyis giddan.
- 3.5 1 'aayiz arooH il'azhar.
2 il'azhar gaamie 'adeem. 3 khaan
ilkhaleeli sou' kibeer. 4 mumkin
'ashoof 'eih fil matHaf? 5 nirooH khaan
ilkhaleeli izzaay? 6 'aayiz ashooof
gaamie gideed. 7 iddukkaan da-
Sghayyar giddan.
- 4.1 1 keelu-l manga-b kaam?
(bikaam keelu-l manga?) 2 keelu-l
farawla-b kaam? (bikaam keelu-l
farawla?) 3 'ijjakitta alkhaDra-b kaam?

KEY TO EXERCISES

(bikaam ... ?) 4 il'ameeS ilbeij bikaam ... ? (bikaam ... ?) 5 ittimsaal da-b kaam? (bikaam ... ?)

4.2 1 la' di ghalya kida. 2 Tayyib iddeeni sitt kroot. 3 'aakhud ilgamal il 'aHmar. 4 'aakhud talat galaleeb.

5 'aadi khamisa gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.

4.3 1 caayiz/cayza abeat ilkuroot di birmingham. 2 mumkin abeat ilgawaab da musaggal, min faDlak? 3 mumkin abeat iT'Turood di barees, min faDlak? 4 caayiz/cayza Taabie hikart da min faDlak. 5 caayiz/cayza abeat ilgawabaat di bil bareed ilgawwi. caayiz/cayza abeat ilgawabaat di biTTayyaara. 6 fein waSl ittasseel? 7 bikaam iT'Taabie libriTanya bareed gawwi? bikaam iT'Taabie libriTanya biTTayyaara? 8 mumkin astaemil ittilifoun? 9 mumkin akallim iskandariyya? 10 caayiz/cayza akallim manshistar, min faDlak.

6.1 1 'aTr lukSur issaaca kaam? 2 iHna-msafreen youm iggumca-S SubH. 3 caayiz aHgiz 'arbae amaakin, min faDlak. 4 daraga 'oola mukayyafa. 5 iHna rayHeen bil'aTr-iw rageen biTTayyaara. 6 mumkin aHgiz diwaan bisnrein? 7 bikaam ittazkara? 8 feeh earabiyyit 'aki? 9 il'aTr iy'oom issaaca kaam? 10 wi yiwSal issaaca kaam?

6.2 1 'ana cayza aHgiz makaan hijda. 2 'ana-msafra youm iggumca baed iDDuhr. 3 bikaam ittazkara raayih gayy? 4 daraga siyaHiyya. 5 iT'Tayyaara-t'oom issaaca kaam? 6 iT'Tayyaara tiwSal jidda-s saaca kaam?

6.3 1 mumkin aHgiz maleab iskwaash? 2 'add'eih? 3 saaca (waHda). 4 caayiz maDaarib? 5 la' candina maDaarib. 6 khamisa-gneih min faDlak. 7 mumkin nilaab imta? 8 'issaaca arbaca-w nuSS. 9 feeh dushsh hina? 10 'aywa, feeh talaata. 11 humma fein? 12 fi'aakhir ilmamarr da, cala-sh shimaal.

6.4 1 feeh 'eih? 2 wi feeh 'eih kamaan? 3 sahril ilhuteil feeha 'eih? 4 wi sahril innaadi feeha 'eih? 5 Tayyib. nirooH innadi illilaadi.

6.1 1 Tom sinaanu-b tiwgaau. 2 Laura candaha bard. 3 Josephine candaha iltihaab fi zurha. 4 Helen einha-b tiwgaaha. 5 Henry candu HumooDa.

6.2 1 Have you got a cold? la' macandeesh. 2 Have you got a temperature? 'aywa (candi) 3 Are you allergic to penicillin? la' macandeesh. 4 Since when? min inniharda-S SubH. 5 Have you got a headache? (Is there a headache?) la' mafeesh.

6.3 1 feeh Haaga liSSudaac, min faDlak? 2 mumkin aSrif irrushitta di? 3 caayiz maegoon Hilaa'a-w maegoon 'asnaan. 4 caayiz 'uTn Tibbi-w defoul wi 'ilastublast. 5 caayiz Haaga lil ishaal wi muTahhir. 6 'aakhud iddawa da kaam marra? 7 'aakhud 'add 'eih? 8 furshit 'asnaan min faDlak. 9 kulunya-w budra min faDlak. 10 furshit Hilaa'a-w amwaas min faDlak.

* (Words can be changed to fit masculine or feminine speaker or pharmacist. e.g. caayiz - cayza, min faDlak - min faDlik.)

6.4 1 'ana Haagiz (Hagza) tarabeiza litnein. 2 bism (give your name). 3 mumkin ilminyu, min faDlak? 4 mumkin nishrab Haaga? 5 caayiz (cayza) tarabeiza labaca. 6 candak khuDaar 'eih? 7 candak 'eih saa'ie? 8 feeh (candak) 'ahwa turki? 9 feeh (candak) ruzz aw makarouna? 10 feeh (candak) banya?

6.5 1 waaHid shurbit eats wi talaata shurbit TamaaTim. 2 itnein bibsi witnein caSeer lamoon. 3 talaata kabaab wiwaaHid kufita. 4 itnein 'ahwa maZbooT. 5 'arbaca shaay binienaac.

KEY TO EXERCISES

7.1 1 HaDritak bitishtaghal éih?
2 bitikkallimi ingleezi? 3 'ana
mudarris (mudarrisa). 4 'ana waSalt
(geit) jidda min 'usbooe. 5 'ana-msaafir
bukra-S SubH. 6 bitiktibi ean 'eih?
7 'ana baktib ean il'izaaca-f maSr.
8 'ana min ingiltira. 9 HaDritik min
ein? 10 zougi-b yishtaghal fissifaara-l
briTaniyya.
7.2 1 'ana kwayyis, shukran. 2 'abilt
kaatib min libnaan. 3 laazim akoon

filmaTaar issaaca sabaa. 4 shukran,
mumkin nimshi 'imta? 5 'aywa, 'il
'ahram min faDlak.

7.3 1 doul meen (meen doul)?
2 doul rukkaab Parees. 3 'ismaru ya
gamaaca. 4 bynaadu caleina.
5 issaaca kaam dilwa'ti? 6 laazim
tiktibli yaRobert. 7 winta laazim tiktibli
yaraagil. 8 bissalaama ya nadya.
9 'ashoofak fi landan. 10 'urayyib,
inshaa'allah.

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH-ARABIC TOPIC VOCABULARIES

Numbers

Cardinal numbers 1-10

Numbers for time, money and orders

- 1 waaHid (m.)
- 1 waHda (f.)
- 2 'itnein
- 3 talaata
- 4 'arbaa
- 5 khamisa
- 6 sitta
- 7 sabaa
- 8 tamanya
- 9 tisaa
- 10 eashara

Numbers for other items

- 1 waaHid (m.)
- 1 waHda (f.)
- 2 'itnein
- 3 talat
- 4 'arbaa
- 5 khamas
- 6 sitt
- 7 sabaa
- 8 taman
- 9 tisaa
- 10 eashar

Cardinal numbers 11-30 (for all purposes)

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 HiDaashar | 18 tamanTaashar | 25 khamisa-w eishreen |
| 12 'itnaashar | 19 tisaaTaashar | 26 sitta-w eishreen |
| 13 talaTTaashar | 20 eishreen | 27 sabaa-w eishreen |
| 14 'arbaaTaashar | 21 waaHid wi eishreen | 28 tamanya-w eishreen |
| 15 khamasTaashar | 22 'itnein wi eishreen | 29 tisaa-w eishreen |
| 16 siTTaashar | 23 talaata-w eishreen | 30 talateen |
| 17 sabaaTaashar | 24 'arbaa-w eishreen | |

Cardinal numbers 40-1000

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 40 'arbiheen | 100 miyya (meet) | 700 subcumiyya |
| 50 khamseen | 200 mitein | 800 tumnumiyya |
| 60 sitteen | 300 tultumiyya | 900 tuseumiyya |
| 70 sabbeen | 400 rubcumiyya | 1000 'alf |
| 80 tamaneen | 500 khumsumiyya | |
| 90 tisreen | 600 suttumiyya | |

Ordinal numbers 1st-10th

Indefinite (m. & f.)

- | | |
|------|---------|
| 1st | 'awwil |
| 2nd | taani |
| 3rd | taalit |
| 4th | raabic |
| 5th | khaamis |
| 6th | saadis |
| 7th | saabic |
| 8th | taamin |
| 9th | taasie |
| 10th | eaashir |

Definite (the ...)

- | (m.) | (f.) |
|------------|------------|
| 'il'awwal | 'il'oola |
| 'ittaani | 'ittanya |
| 'ittaalit | 'ittalta |
| 'irraabic | 'irrabaa |
| 'ilkhaamis | 'ilkhamisa |
| 'issaadis | 'issadsa |
| 'issaabic | 'issabaa |
| 'ittaamin | 'ittamna |
| 'ittaassie | 'ittasaa |
| 'ilcaashir | 'ilcaashra |

VOCABULARY

Time

second	sanya	week	'usbooc
minute	di'ee'a	month	shahr
hour	saara	year	sana
day	youn		
today	'inniharda/'ilyoun	tomorrow	bukra/baakir
yesterday	'imbariH/'ams	every day	kull youn
two days ago	min yumein	in two days time	bard yumein
two weeks ago	min 'usbucein	in two weeks time	bard 'sbucein
last week	il'usbooc ilmaaDi	next week	il'usbooc ilgaay
in the morning	'iSSubH	at noon	'iDDuhr
in the afternoon	bard iDDuhr	in the evening	fil masaa'
		at night	bil leil

Months of the year/shuhoor issana

January	yanaayir	July	yulya
February	fibraayir	August	aghusTus
March	maaris	September	sibtambir
April	'abreel	October	'uktoubar
May	maayu	November	noufambir
June	yunya	December	deesambir

Clothes

Arab loose costume	galabiyya	kaftan	'ufTaan
blouse	bilouza	overcoat	balTu
dress	fustaan	shirt	'ameeS
for boys	lil'awlaad	slippers	shibshib
for girls	banaati	socks	sharaab
for men	rigaali	suit (for men)	badla
for women	Hareemi	suit (for women)	taiyeir
handbag	shanTit yadd	shoes	gazma
jacket	jakitta	trousers	banTaloun

Sizes

small size	ma'aas Sughayyar
medium size	ma'aas mutawassiT
large size	ma'aas kibeer
one size	ma'aas waaHid

Colours

	(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(f.)
beige	beij	beij	green	'akhDar	khaDra
black	'iswid	souda	red	'aHmar	Hamra
blue	'azra'	zar'a	white	'abyaD	beiDa
brown	bunni	bunni	yellow	'asfar	Safra

VOCABULARY

Space

near
right
in front of

'urayyib/'areeb
yimeen
'udddaam/amaam

far
left
behind

bi:eed
shimaal
wara/khalf

Food

Fruit

apples
apricots
bananas
dates
figs
grapes
mangoes

tuffaaH
mishmish
mouz
balaH/tamr
teen
cinab
manga

melons
oranges
peaches
pears
plums
strawberries
water melons

shammaam
burtu'aan
khoukh
kummitra
bar'oo'
farawla
baTTeekh

Vegetables

aubergine
cabbage
carrots
courgettes
cucumber
garlic
gherkins

bidingaam
kurunb
gazar
kousa
'atta
toun
khiyaar

green beans
lettuce
okra
onions
peas
potatoes
tomatoes

faSulya
khaSS
bamya
baSal
bisilla
baTaaTis
TamaaTim

Drinks

coffee
coffee with milk
Turkish coffee (without sugar)
(with little sugar)
(with lots of sugar)

tea with milk

black tea

cold drink

juice

.. banana
.. mango
.. orange
.. strawberry

mineral water

beer

wine

'ahwa
'ahwa-b laban
'ahwa saada
'ahwa maZbooT
'ahwa zyaada (ziyaada)
shaay bilaban
shaay saada
Haaga sa'ca
caSeer

.. mouz
.. manga
.. burtu'aan
.. farawla

maiya ma:daniyya
beera
nibeet

Miscellaneous

bread
French bread
local bread
cheese
cooked broad beans (Egyptian)

ceish/khubz
ceish feenu
ceish baladi
gibna
fool midammis

VOCABULARY

egg/eggs
bean burgers
fish
gateau
jam
fig jam
kebab
macaroni
meat
oriental cakes
pancake/s
pepper
rice
salad
salt
sandwich
soup
lentil soup
sugar
Turkish delight

beiDa/beiD
falaafil
samak
gatou
mirabba
mirabbit teen
kabaab
makarouna
laHm/laHma
Halawiyaat shar'iya
fiTeera/fiTeer
filfil
ruzz
SalaTa
malH/milH
sandawitsh
shurba
shurbit cats
sukkar
malban

Cooking methods

boiled	masloo'	grilled	mashwi
fried	ma'li/miHammar	roasted	ruSTu

Meals

breakfast	'ilfiTaar	supper	'ilcasha
lunch	'ilghada		

At the chemist's

the pharmacy
the chemist
after-shave
aspirin
brush
hair brush
shaving brush
toothbrush
condoms
cotton wool
Dettol
disinfectant/antiseptic
laxative
medicine for ...
pain killer
razor blades
sanitary towels (women's)
shaving cream
soap (for the bath)

'iS-Saidaliya/il'agzakhaana
'iS-Saidali (m.)/'iS-Saidaliya (f.)
kulunya-l baed il Hilaa'a
'aspireen
fursha
furshit shaer
furshit Hilaa'a
furshit sinaan ('asnaan)
kababeet
'uTn Tibbi
ditoul
muTahhir
mulayyin (dawa mulayyin)
dawa li ...
musakkin (dawa musakkin)
'amwaas Hilaa'a
fiwaT (HifaDaat) nisa'iya
maegoon (kreim) Hilaa'a
Saaboon Hammaam

VOCABULARY

injection
injections/injections
inlets/pills
toothpaste

Hu'na
Hu'an
'urS (s.)/a'raaS (pl.)
maagoon sinaan ('asnaan)

Ailments

cold
constipation
cough
dysentery
headache

bard
imsaak
kuHHa
is-haal
Sudaar

heartburn
sore ...
stomach-ache
temperature
vomiting

HumooDa
iltihaab fi ...
maghaS
Haraara
qei'

Parts of the body

arm
chest
ear
eye
finger
fingers
foot
hand
head

diraar
sidr/Sadr
widn
cein
Subaar
Sawaabic
'adam/rigl
'eed/yad
raaS

leg
mouth
nose
shoulder
stomach
teeth
tongue
toe
tooth

rigl
bu'/famm
manakheer
kitf
baTn
sinaan/'asnaan
lisaan
Subaar rigl
sirna

Leisure

antiquities
booking
café
church
cinema
dancing
evening entertainment
mosque
museum
music

'asaar
Hagz
'ahwa
kineesa
sinama
ra'S
sahra
gaamic
mathaf
museeqa

night club
play (n.)
programme
pyramid
The Pyramids
son et lumière
songs
temple
theatre
ticket

kazinu/naadi layli
masraHiya
birnaamig
haram
'il'ahraam
'iSSouT wiDDou'
'aghaani
macbad
masraH
tazkara

Sport

ball
... ball
bat
club
court
squash
sunbathing
swimming
swimming pool
table

koura
kourit ...
maDrab
naadi
malcab
iskwash
Hammam shams
sibaaHa/coum
Hammam sibaaHa
tarabeiza

entrance fee
game
hire
match
racket
table tennis
table tennis bat
tennis
tennis ball
tennis racket

rasm-idkhool
lieba
ta'geer
mubaraa
maDrab
bing bung
maDrab bing bung
tinis
kourit tinis
maDrab tinis

VOCABULARY

Occupations

accountant	(m.)	(f.)
author	muHaasib	muHaasiba
businessman	mu'allif/kaatib	mu'allifa/kaatiba
businesswoman	ragul 'aemaal	
diplomat		sayyidat 'aemaal
doctor	diblumaasi	diblumasiyya
engineer	doktour/Tabeeb	doktoura/Tabeeba
journalist	muhandis	muhandisa
lawyer	SaHafi	SaHafiyya
manager	muHaarni	muHamiya
nurse	mudeer	mudeera
police officer	mumarriD	mumarriDa
secretary	DaabiT bulees	
teacher	sikirteir	sikirteira
writer	mudarris	mudarrisa
	kaatib/mu'allif	kaatiba/mu'allifa

Useful words and phrases

Essential expressions

Greetings

Good morning

Good afternoon/evening

Goodnight

Hello

Pleased to meet you

Where is ... ?

the telephone?

the toilet?

the bathroom?

the post office?

the police station?

would like/would like to/need

I would like to go to the club

we would like to go to the club

can and cannot

can I see the manager?

yes, you can

no, you cannot

must, have to

and do not have to

I must leave tomorrow.

SabaaH ilkheir

SabaaH innoor

masaa' ilkheir

masaa' innoor

tiSbaH calakheir

ahlan/marHaba

furSa sareeda

fein ... ?

ittilifoun?

ilHammam? (ittiwalitt)

ilHammam?

maktab ilbareed?

'ism ilbulees?

caayiz (m.) cayza (f.) cayeen (pl.)

caayiz arooH innaadi (m.)

cayza arooH innaadi (f.)

cayzeen nirooH innadi

mumkin and mish mumkin

mumkin ashooF ilmudeer?

'aywa mumkin

la' mish mumkin

laazim

mish laazim

laazim amshi bukra

VOCABULARY

you have to book a seat.
you don't have to change money.

laazim tiHgiz makaan
mish laazim tighayyar fuloos/cumla

In the airport

arrival
departure
entry visa
exit visa
flight no.
gate
lounge/hall (departure lounge)
passenger
passengers
passport
passports

wuSool
safar
ta'sheerit dukhool
ta'sheerit khuroog
riHla raqam
bawwaaba
saala (saalit ... issafar)
raakib (m.) rakba (f.)
rukkaab
basbour/gawaaz
basburtaat/gawazaat

VOCABULARY

ARABIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

'a'rab nearest
'aadi here is (are)
aakhud I (I'll) take
aakul I (I'll) eat
'aasif I am sorry
abcat I send
'abl before
'abilt I met
'abyaD white
'adam foot
'add 'eih how much (many)?
'adeem old/ancient
'agaaza holiday
aghayyar I (I'll) change
'agzakhaana pharmacy
'ahlan Hello!
'ahlan wa sahan Hello!
'ahwa café, coffee
aHDar I (I'll) attend
'aHmar red
'aHsan better
akallim speak to
akkallim fi use (the phone)
'akbar bigger
'akhDar green
'aki food
aktib I (I'll) write
alcab I (I'll) play
'alf one thousand
'alou Hello! (on phone)
amDi I (I'll) sign
'amreeki/ya American (m./f.)
amshi I (I'll) walk
'ana I (1st person)
'araSni (m.) bit/stung me (wasp)
'araSitni (f.) bit/stung me (bee)
arbac/arbaca four
arbac-Taashar fourteen
arbiceen forty
'arkhaS cheaper
arooH I (I'll) go
'aSanseir lift
'aSfar yellow
aSrif cash
asaafir I (I'll) travel
'asbaani Spanish
asmae I (I'll) hear
astarmil I (I'll) use
ashoof I (I'll) see
ashrab I (I'll) drink

ashtiri I (I'll) buy
atfarrag I (I'll) watch
'aTr train
'awwal/'awwil (adj.) first
'awwalan (adv.) first
'aywa yes
'ayy any
'ayyi khidma at your service
'azra' blue

caayiz/cayza I want (m./f.)
cagabni I liked
cala on
cala Tool straight on
cammaan Amman
can about
cand near (adv.)
candi I have
candina we have
carab Arabs
carabiyya car
caSeer juice
cashara ten
cein eye
cilba can/box
cishreen twenty
cumaan Oman

baed after
baed iDDuhr in the afternoon
balad country/town
baladi local
bank bank
bansyoun boarding house
banTaloun trousers
bard cold
bareed post/mail
basbour passport
baseeTa not serious
bass only/enough
bastilya pastilles
baSal onions
baTaaTis potatoes
baTn stomach
beera beer
beiDa egg (white, f.)
beij beige
beit house
beit shabaab youth hostel

VOCABULARY

bi with/by/at
bi'lingaan aubergine
bi'ood/a far away (m./f.)
bi'kaam for how much?
billed at night
bi'louza blouse
bi'nt girl
bi'illa peas
bi'salaama goodbye
bi'urea quickly
bi' mouth
bi'dra powder
bi'kra tomorrow
bi'nni brown
bi'uru'aan oranges

da this (m.)
daakhil inside
dabboor wasp
daraga class (transport)
dawa medicine
di this (f.)
diblumaasi/ya diplomat (m./f.)
di'ee'a minute (1/60 hour)
dinaar dinar (currency)
diraac arm (body)
dirham currency
ditoul Dettol
diwaan compartment (train)
doul these/those
dour floor
dukkaan shop
duktour doctor
dulaar dollar
dushsh shower

'eed hand (body)
'eih? what?

faaDi vacant/free
falaafil bean burgers
farawla strawberries
faSulya green beans
fatoora bill
feeh ... ? is/are there?
fein ... ? where is?
fi in
film film
fi'Taar (il-) breakfast
fool midammis cooked broad beans
fuloos money
funduq hotel
furSa sa'eeda pleased to meet you!

fursha brush
furshit brush

gaamie mosque
galabiyya loose Arab costume
gamal camel
ganb beside
gatou gateau
gawaab letter
gawaafa guava
gaww weather
gazar carrots
gazma shoes (pair)
geit I arrived
gibna cheese
gidan very

ghaali/ghalya expensive (m./f.)
ghada (il-) lunch

haat give me
haram pyramid
hina here
hinaak there
hiyya she
humma they
huteil hotel
huwwa he

HaaDir yes/certainly
Haaga thing
Haaga tanya anything else?
Haalan in a minute!
Haamil pregnant
Hafla party
Hagz reservation
Hammam bathroom
Hammam sibaaha swimming pool
Hamra red (f.)
Haraara temperature
Hasasiya allergy
Hawwid turn (verb)
HifaDaat nisa'iyya sanitary towels
Hilaa'a shaving
Hilw/Hilwa sweet, beautiful
ilHilw dessert
Hisaab arithmetic
ilHisaab the bill

iddeeni give me
iddinya bard it is cold
iDDuhr at noon
iHna we

VOCABULARY

il the
 ilcafw it's a pleasure
 iltihaab inflammation
 imbaariH yesterday
 imDi sign
 imshi walk/go
 imta when
 inniharda today
 inshaa'allah hopefully
 inta you (m.)
 inti you (f.)
 intu you (pl.)
 'irsh piastre
 'israaf ambulance
 'is-haal diarrhoea
 'ism name
 'ism ilbulees police station
 'ismae listen!
 issaara ... it's ... o'clock
 istiqbaal reception
 istirleeni sterling
 'iswid black
 iSSubH in the morning
 itfaDDal please/after you
 itnaashar twelve
 itnein two
 'izzaay? how?
 'izzaayyak? how are you? (m.)
 'izzayyik? how are you? (f.)
 'izaaza bottle
 'izaazit ... a bottle of ...

jakitta jacket

kaam how many?
kaatib writer
kababeet condoms
kabeena cabin/booth
kamaan also/too
kart card
kart bustaal post card
kasart I broke
kibeer large/big
kida like that
kifaaya enough
keelu kilo
kineesa church
kitaab book
kiteer much/a lot
kitf shoulder
koura ball
kourit tinis tennis ball

kreim cream
kuHHa cough
kul eat
kull ... every/each
kuhunya eau de cologne
kummitra pears
kuroot cards
kwayyis/a good (m.f.)

khaarig outside
khalaas it's over!
khamas five (things)
khamasTaashar fifteen
khamsa five
khamseen fifty
khareeTa map
khazeena cash desk
kheir good
khoukh peaches
khubz bread
khud take
khudaar vegetables
khuroog exit

la' no!
laazim must/have to
lamoon lemon/lime
laweit I twisted
leila night
li to/for
lieba game/toy
lissa not yet

ma'aas size
maca with
macassalaama goodbye
macbad temple
macla'a spoon
maagoon paste
mabna building
maDrab racket/bat
mafeesh there isn't
maggaanan free (gratis)
maHa'TTa station
makaan (amaakin) seat
maktaba (maktabaat) library/stationers
malH salt
malcab (malaacib) court (sport)
mamarr (mamarrat) corridor
manakheer nose
manzar (manaazir) view
marra (marraat) one time
masaa' evening

VOCABULARY

maana **ilkheir** good evening!

maahwi grilled

maatraH theatre

maatraHiya play (n.)

ma'inaa factory

ma'ir Egypt/Cairo

ma'ir iggideeda Heliopolis

ma'ir il'adeema Old Cairo

ma'haaf museum

ma'Taar airport

ma'w'af stop

mayya water

maZbooT just right

meet . . . one hundred . . .

midaan square, place

min from

min faDlak please! (m.)

min faDlik please! (f.)

miny menu

mirabba jam (food)

mirabbit jam

mish . . . not . . .

mish mumkin you can't

mitein two hundred

mitru metro

miyya one hundred

moos (amwaas) razor blade

mudarris/a teacher

mudeer/a manager

muftaaH key

muhandis/a engineer

mukalma phone call

mulayyin laxative

musaggal recorded

musakkin pain killer

museeqa music

mutashakkir/a thank you

muTahhir antiseptic

naadi club

naadi layli nightclub

nihaar day

nimra number (No.)

nibeet wine

nuSS half

'oola first (f.)

'ouDa room

ra'S dancing

raabie fourth

raagil (riggaala) man

raaHa rest

raaHa kamla complete rest

raakib (rukkaab) passenger

raas head (body)

raayiH one way/going

raayiH gayy return

rabw asthma

ragul acmaal businessman

ramaDaan fasting month

raSeef platform

rigl leg/foot

riHla trip/flight

rikheeS cheap

riyaaDa sport

rubr a quarter

rushitta prescription

ruzz rice

sa'ra cold

saabic seventh

saara hour/clock

sareed/a happy/pleased

sabra, sabar seven

sabarTaashar seventeen

sabreen seventy

sahra evening entertainment

salaam peace/bye!

samak fish

sana year

sandawitsh sandwich

sandoo' box

sandoo' bareed post box

sanya second (1/60 minute)

sayyid Mr

sayyida Mrs/lady

sidr chest

sifaara embassy

sinama cinema

sinna (sinaan) teeth

sireer bed

sitt woman/lady

sitt/sitta six

sitteen sixty

siTTaashar sixteen

sook, soo' market

sutturniyya six hundred

SabaaH morning

SabaaH ilkheir good morning

Saboon soap

SaHafi/yya journalist (m./f.)

Saniyya tray

Sarraf cashier

Subaa finger

VOCABULARY

Subaa: rigl toe
Sudaa: headache
Sughayyar small

shaarie street
shaay tea
shacbi folk/popular
shakhS (ashkhaaS) person
shanTa (shunaT) bag/suitcase
sharika (sharikaat) firm/company
sheek (shikaat) cheque
sheek siyaaHi traveller's cheque
shibbaak window
shibbaak ittazaakir ticket office
shimaal left (side)
shiwayya a little/some
shukran thanks!
shurb drinking
shurba soup
shurTa police

ta'reeban almost, about
taalit third
taamin eighth
taani second (2nd)
taasie ninth
tacbaan not well/tired
taghyeer changing
taksi taxi
talaata, talat three
talateen thirty
talaTTaashar thirteen
taman, tamanya eight
tarabeiza table
tazkara (tazaakir) ticket
teen figs
tibda' start (f.)
ti'oom departs/takes off
tiHibb would you like . . . ?
tilifizyoun television
tilifoun telephone
tilt one third

tintih ends (f.)
timsaal figure, statue
tisaa:Taashar nineteen
tisaa, tissaa nine
tisceen ninety
tiSbaH cala kheir goodnight!

Taabie postage stamp
Tabaan of course
Tabeeb doctor
Talab (Talabaat) order (n.)
Tayyaara aeroplane
Tayyib yes! O.K.

'uddaam in front of
'urayyib/a near
'urS (a'raaS) pill
'usbooe week
'uTn Tibbi cotton wool

waaHid one (m.)
waHda one (f.)
walad boy
walla or
wi and
wibaadein and then
wuSool arrival

ya a word used when addressing
somebody
ya kamaal Kamaal!
yafandim sir/madam!
yamadaam madam!
yi'oom departs (m.)
yibda' starts (m.)
yimeen right (side)
yintih ends (m.)
youm day

zimeel/a colleague (m./f.)
ziyaara visit (n.)
zoug/a spouse (m./f.)

VOCABULARY

ARAB COUNTRIES

Country	Nationality	Capital	Currency
1 Algeria	'iljazaa'ir	'iljazaa'ir	'id-deenaar
2 Bahrain	'ilbaHrein	'ilmanaama	'id-deenaar
3 Egypt	maSr	'ilqaahira	'il-gineith
4 Iraq	'il'iraag	baghdaad	'id-deenaar
5 Jordan	'il'urdunn	ammaan	'id-deenaar
6 Kuwait	'ilkuweit	'ilkuweit	'id-deenaar
7 Lebanon	libnaan	bayroot	'il-lira
8 Libya	leebya	'Tarablus	'id-deenaar
9 Mauritania	murtanya	nuwaakshuT	'il-'ookiya
10 Morocco	'ilmaghrib	'irmbaaT	'id-dirham
11 Oman	cumaan	masqaT	'ir-riyaal
12 Qatar	gaTar	'iddouHa	'ir-riyaal
13 Saudi Arabia	'issaaoodiya	'irnyaaD	'ir-riyaal
14 Somalia	'iSSumaal	mugadeeshyu	'ish-shilin
15 Sudan	'issudaan	'ilkhartoom	'il-geneith
16 Syria	surya	dimishq	'il-lira
17 Tunisia	toonis	toonis	'id-deenaar
18 United Arab Emirates	'il'imaaraat il'arabiya ilmuttaHida	'abu zaby	'id-dirham
19 Yemen	'ilyaman	Sancaa'	'ir-riyaal

* i/ya, i is the ending for the masculine adjective (nationality) and iya is the ending for the feminine. e.g. jazaa'iri (m.) and jazaa'iriya (f.) maSri (m.) maSriya (f.)

ARABIC WRITING

There are different types of written Arabic. The type introduced in this section is the most commonly used for printing books, newspapers and magazines, and for writing signposts.

Only the basic features of written Arabic are given here, since this book uses a colloquial variety of Arabic and is meant to teach spoken Arabic. Some of the examples given in this section are inevitably taken from literary (written) Arabic.

Arabic is written from left to right. It has its own alphabet of 29 letters. Whether written in long hand, typed or printed, the letters are joined up to make words. There are no capital letters in Arabic, but there are different forms of each letter according to its position in the word: initial, middle or final.

The Arabic alphabet

A list of the letters of the Arabic alphabet is given below showing the three forms of each letter, the English transliteration, and the English equivalent where there is one.

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
Initial					
a, e, i, o, u	ī				ا
a	aa	ل	-	ا	ا
b	b	ب	ب	ب	ب
t	t	ت	ت	ت	ت
'th' in 'thin'	(th)	ث	ث	ث	ث
g/j	g/(j)	ج	ج	ج	ج
...	H	ح	ح	ح	ح
...	kh	خ	خ	خ	خ
d	d	د	-	د	د
'th' in 'the'	(dh)	ذ	-	ذ	ذ

ARABIC WRITING

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
r	r	ر	ر	ر	ر
z	z	ز	ز	ز	ز
c/s	s	س	س	س	س
sh	sh	ش	ش	ش	ش
s	S	ص	ص	ص	ص
d*	D	ض	ض	ض	ض
t*	T	ط	ط	ط	ط
...	Z	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
...	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
...	gh	غ	غ	غ	غ
f	f	ف	ف	ف	ف
...	(q)	ق	ق	ق	ق
c/k	k	ك	ك	ك	ك
l	l	ل	ل	ل	ل
m	m	م/م	م	م	م
n	n	ن	ن	ن	ن
h	h	ه/ه	ه	ه	ه
w	w	و	و	و	و
i/y	y	ي	ي	ي	ي

An asterisk after an English letter on the list means it is equivalent when it is in some positions only.

A letter between brackets means the sound it represents is mainly used in formal speech and only rarely in colloquial Arabic.

All the letters of the Arabic alphabet represent consonants except the second letter ا which is a long vowel. The letters ي and و are also long vowels as well as consonants. The three long vowels are therefore represented by the letters ا , و , and ي .

The first letter * is either carried on one of the long vowel symbols ي , و , or stands alone on the line.

Examples

guz' جزء fu'aad فؤاد ra'ees رئيس 'ahlan أهلاً

ARABIC WRITING

Vowels are either short or long. Short vowels are represented by three vowel marks which are written above or below the consonant concerned.

Examples

su	سُ	bi	بِ	ka	كَ
zu	زُ	fi	فِ	ta	تِ
ku	كُ	ti	تِ	ba	بِ

Long vowels are represented by the same vowel marks followed by one of the three consonants ا , ي or و .

Examples

dukhool	دُخُولُ	teen	تَيْنِ	baab	بَابُ
khuroog	خُرُوجُ	sheek	شَيْكُ	haat	هَاتُ

If a consonant is not followed by a vowel, it has the sign ة above it.

Examples

mishmish	مِشْمِشْ	bansyoun	بَنْسَيُونْ	bint	بِنْتُ
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Sometimes the short **a** and the long **aa** are represented by the letter ا instead of the letter ي , at the end of some words.

Examples

mustashfaa	مُسْتَشْفَى	mabna	مَبْنَى	ala	عَلَى
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If a consonant is doubled, one letter only is written with the mark above it. This mark is called *shadda*.

Examples

dabboor	دَبُّورْ	Hawwid	حَوَّوْدْ	maHaTTa	مَحَطَّةْ
---------	----------	--------	-----------	---------	-----------

The doubling of consonants also happens when il (meaning *the*), is used with words which start with one of the following consonants: د d th ت t dh ذ z r ر s س sh ش D ض T ط Z ظ n ن .

Examples

issudaan	السُّودَانْ	inneel	النَّيْلِ	issaaga	السَّاعَةِ
----------	-------------	--------	-----------	---------	------------

The (h/هـ) sound used at the end of some words to indicate they are feminine nouns or adjectives, is always written in its final form (ة), with two dots above it. In colloquial Arabic this sound is pronounced like the short vowel (a).

Examples

sifaara	سَفَارَةِ	waHda	وَاحِدَةٍ	maHaTTa	مَحَطَّةْ
---------	-----------	-------	-----------	---------	-----------

ARABIC WRITING

Vowel marks are not usually used in newspapers, magazines or books. Only school books for native or foreign learners of Arabic use vowel marks. By the time learners pass the beginners stage they do not need these marks except in very rare cases.

Some useful words

The following are some of the words you will see on boards and signposts, in the airports, streets and shops. They are written in the normal joined form, and the letters they are made up of are given, as well as the English transliteration.

Examples

maTaar	Airport	مطار	مَطَار
ilquaahira	Cairo	القاهرة	الْقَاهِرَة
iskindiriyya	Alexandria	الإسكندرية	الْإِسْكَنْدَرِيَّة
aSwaan	Aswan	أسوان	أُسْوَان
luksur	Luxor	الأقصر	الْأَقْصَر
wuSool	Arrival	وصول	وُصُول
mughadra	Departure	مغادرة	مُغَادَرَة
khuroog	Exit, out	خروج	خُرُوج
dukhool	Entry, way in	دخول	دُخُول
algawazaat	Passport	الجاوازات	الْجَوَازَات
	(control)		
algumruk	Customs	الجمرك	الْجُمُرْك
bank	Bank	بنك	بَنْك
'issooq ilHurra	Duty Free Shops	السوق الحرة	السُّوقُ الْحُرَّة
gineih	Pound	جنيه	جَنْيِه
'irsh	Piastre	قرش	قُرْش
dinaar	Dinar	دينار	دِينَار
dirham	Dirham	درهم	دِرْهَم
riyaal	Riyal	ريال	رِيَال
maHa'TTa	Station	محطة	مَحْطَة
sikka Hadeed	Railway	سكة حديد	سَكَّة حَدِيد
maw'af	Stop	موقف	مَوْقِف
taksi	Taxi	تاكسي / أجرة	تَاكْسِي / أَجْرَة
'utubees	Bus	أتوبيس	أَتُوبِيس
tilifoun	Telephone	تليفون	تَلِيفُون
huteil	Hotel	هوتل	هُوتِل
bansyoun	Boarding House	بن سايون	بَنْسَيُون

ARABIC WRITING

beit shabaab	Youth Hostel	بيت شاباب	بيت شباب
'ism ishshurTa	Police Station	قسم الشرطة	قسم الشرطة
'issifaara ...	The ... Embassy	السفارة	السفارة ...
ilbireeTaaniyya	British	البريطانية	البريطانية
maTeam	Restaurant	مطعم	مطعم
maktaba	Library/Stationers	مكتبة	مكتبة
mustashfa	Hospital	مستشفى	مستشفى
Saydaliyya	Pharmacy	صيدلية	صيدلية
maktab bareed	Post Office	مكتب بريد	مكتب بريد
'ahwa	Café	قهوة	قهوة
shaarie	Street	شارع	شارع
midaan	Square/Place	ميدان	ميدان
keelu	Kilo	كيلو	كيلو

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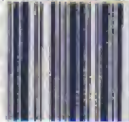
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